The New-York Times.

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THE DUSKY RACE.

Condition of the Colored Population of New-York.

Their Numbers, Avocations and Modes of Living.

The Prejudices and Circumstances that Keep Them Down.

Their Churches and Charitable Institutions.

Scenes in a Colored Dance-house—Statistics of Miscegenation.

What is the present condition of the colored people of this City? This is a question which must be interesting to all classes of the community, not only to those who are influenced by general philanthropic motives or those who take an especial interest in the well-being and moral elevation of the negro, but also to those lovers of questions of political economy, who consider that the prosperity of each and every section of society is necessary to the national welfare.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

The colored population of New-York which numbered, according to the census of 1860, 12,000 persons, increased during the first years of the war, from the arrival of contrabands and other causes, to 15,000. After the riotous uprising of the Irish against the colored people at the time of the draft, in July, 1863, many of them left the City for fear of future ill-treatment, and a gradual emigration has been since going on which has reduced their numbers at the present time, according to the calculation of those among them who have the best opportunities of judging, to something near 12,000. This is exclusive of a floating population of seamen, ships' cooks, habitual wanderers, &c., amounting to 2,000 or 3,000. They are thus distributed: In the neighborhood of Mulberry, Crosby, Chrystie, Delancey and Baxter streets, about 1,000; in the Five Points Mission district, about 250; in Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, extending from Fifth-avenue to the North River, nearly 4,000; in the neighborhood of Thompson, Laurens, York, Wooster and Sullivan streets, between Bleecker and Canal streets, and from Bleecker to Eighteenth-street, about 4,000; and some [illegible] scattered indiscriminately over the City. They change their residence so frequently that it is difficult to arrive at a precise estimate of their numbers, but this is believed among their own people to be a fair approximation.

THEIR PURSUITS.

The men are principally occupied as coachmen in private families, waiters in hotels and dining saloons, barbers, whitewashers, bricklayers and kalsominers; while many of them are teamsters and longshoremen, and a few work privately as artisans in different trades. In the Spring, Summer and Autumn great numbers of them go as cooks, stewards and waiters on the various river steamers, many more are employed as waiters in the hotels at the different Summer resorts and watering-places; and such is the exodus produced by these causes that it is computed that there are twice as many more colored men in the City during the Winter months, when the hotels are all closed and the steamers laid up, than there are in the Summer time. This latter class are generally compelled during the Winter to subsist upon what they have been able to save from their Summer earnings; and in cases where they have been improvident, or have not had employment during the entire season, very great distress is often experienced by them.

The principal occupations of the women are washing and ironing—for which they seem to have much aptitude—dressmaking and hairdressing, and a certain number teach in the colored schools. The washerwomen seem, as a class, to be very industriously inclined, and are generally contented with the weekly money they earn. They are compelled of necessity to keep themselves and their places clean, and get up the linen committed to their charge in a style fully equal to their white competitors, and in strange contrast with the dusky color of their skins.

THEIR CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS.

In matters of religion, the great bulk of the colored people may be divided into two sections—Methodists and Baptists. The Methodists comprise nearly two-thirds, and the Baptists about one-third, of the whole population; though there are some Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. They have two Methodist Episcopalian Churches, each of which has a special section in the cemetery at Cypress Hill for the burial of their people. Zion Church, at the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, of which Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER is the pastor, is valued, with the ground on which it stands, at $100,000, and has also real estate belonging to it, in different parts of the City, valued at $100,000 more. There are also two Union Methodist Churches, two Baptist, one Episcopalian, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist Mission. The Roman Catholics are so few in number that they have, as yet, no church of their own, but attend the churches of the whites. The total amount of Church property in this City belonging to the colored people, is valued at $[illegible],000.

Their distinctive institutions are alike various and numerous, and appear to be very well supported by their own people. They have six public schools, an Industrial and Educational School at No. 185 Spring-street, which was opened last Summer, and which is daily crowded with pupils of all ages, from 5 to [illegible] years, only too anxious to learn something and everything; an Orphan Asylum, capable of accommodating [illegible] boys and girls, the highest number yet reached; and an asylum for aged people, called "The Old Folks' Home," which contains nearly 20 inmates. They have, moreover, several societies whose objects are relieving the poor, visiting and nursing the sick, burying the dead and reclaiming drunkards. The Society of the Good Samaritan has six lodges and numbers nearly [illegible] members; the Society of Love and Charity has [illegible] members. Then there is the Society of the Sons of Wesley, [illegible] members; the [illegible] Men Society, 200 members; the Coachmen's Benevolent Society, the Young Men's Christian Benevolent Society, and the Mutual Relief Society. These are all of a benevolent character. But these charitable and benevolent associations are by no means confined to the men. Among the women there are the societies of The Daughters of Esther, a very wealthy institution; The Daughters of Wesley, The Female Perseverance, The Ladies' Mutual Relief, The Ladies' Loyal League, The Daughters of Zion, and Tappin's Assistant Society, numbering altogether nearly [illegible] members. There are [illegible] lodges of colored Freemasons, with [illegible] members, but they have no connection with similar associations in New-York. The New-York lodges refused admission to all negroes on the ground of their color, but they succeeded in obtaining a charter direct from the Grand Lodge of England, and are governed by the rules of that Order in that country. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, which has four lodges with [illegible] members, also derives its charter direct from England—the white lodges in this city having declined to acknowledge their colored brethren. They have carried their animosity to such a pitch as to sever their connection with the English branch of the Order in consequence of their having given a charter to the colored men of this and other cities. The Union League Council, which has 1,[illegible] members, is a purely political club, having for its especial object the obtaining of negro suffrage. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of 140 members, which has a reading-room and a lending library. A Literary Society is attached to this institution, under whose auspices courses of lectures on various improving topics are from time to time given. The Freedman's Bank, in Bleecker-street, has now been in operation nearly two years, and has received during that period deposits to the amount of $[illegible],000. At the same time, very many others of the savings banks of the City have the names of colored customers on their books.

The *Zion Standard & Weekly Review* is a newspaper edited, printed and published entirely by colored men, for the use and benefit of their own people. It is devoted to religion, news, politics, literature, science and the general interests of the African race in this country—religious but not sectarian. REV. DR. JAMES N. GLOUCESTER is the chief editor. The paper, which has correspondents in all parts of the United States, from New-England to California, seems to have a fair advertising business, is very well gotten up, and is altogether very creditable to the enterprise of its promoters.

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST THEM.

Throughout the whole of the exploration which I recently made, accompanied by an experienced officer of the Police force, through the quarters of this City occupied by colored people, I met, in every direction, the most startling evidences of the powerful effects of prejudice. Of all the difficulties with which they have to contend, that of prejudice against them for their color's sake throws all others into the shade, and would seem under present circumstances to be almost insuperable. This is a feeling which is bitterly and intensely fostered by the Irish element, and quietly acquiesced in by a very large portion of native-born citizens. If a colored man applies for work at a new job, he always has to wait till the contractor sees whether he can get enough white laborers for his purpose before he is taken on, and it more often happens that he is at once refused employment, simply on the ground of his color, although the contractor who refuses to employ him, may be at the very moment short of his requisite number of hands; and, when he does succeed in getting work, he has to accept lower wages, and is always expected to work harder than a white man, while his fellow-workmen "put upon" him whenever they get the opportunity, and ceaselessly jeer at him and make him the butt of their jokes. To my inquiries, "Why do you not break up this wretched colony and move into more comfortable quarters," one invariable answer was returned: "We find it so difficult to persuade any one to rent us a decent place on account of our color. Hundreds of us would gladly pay twice the rent to live in some more respectable neighborhood; but the landlords will not accept us as tenants on any terms, declaring that, should they let a couple of rooms to a colored man, all their white lodgers would immediately give them notice to leave." It has happened on many occasions that men, who have succeeded in obtaining work at a long distance from their homes in the negro quarters, and who were naturally anxious to remove themselves and their families to the immediate neighborhood of their work, have actually offered to different landlords much more rent than they could possibly hope to get from white men, and have been curtly told: "I never let my rooms to a nigger." The consequence is that the poor fellow often has to walk three miles to and from his work; and three miles is a long distance after a hard day's labor. Again, many members of the Trades Unions refuse to work on a building job if colored men be employed; and the Irish, especially, have often made combinations to compel the masters to discharge them. Neither will they work for masters who take colored apprentices. I was informed by highly respectable persons, who were by no means desirous of glossing over the faults of their people, that they did not know a single workshop in this city where a colored man could get employment as an artisan, however respectable or however clever at his trade he might be, or where a colored lad would be taken as an apprentice.

But this prejudice against the African people, on account of their color, is by no means confined to the laboring classes. Respectable hotels almost invariably refuse to admit colored people within their doors. The proprietors of ice-cream, oyster and dining saloons, and the keepers of liquor stores, even of a second or third rate class, refuse to furnish them with refreshments. Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, pastor of Zion Church, a man of gentlemanly manners and appearance, and of some considerable education, assured me that one day last Summer he entered, in company with Mrs. BUTLER, an ice-cream saloon, by no means a fashionable one, and requested to be supplied with refreshments; in answer to which request he was informed that they were not in the habit of accommodating colored people, and must refuse to serve him. On another occasion, not long ago, Mr. BUTLER walked into a dining saloon on Sixth-avenue, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The place was empty, and he was readily served with dinner, which he partook of, paid for, and departed without a single remark being made by the proprietor. A day or two afterward he repaired to the same saloon, but on this occasion at midday. The dining-room was nearly full of white people. The proprietor immediately walked across the saloon to him, and informed him that he could not dine there at that hour, but if he chose to come later in the afternoon, after all their white customers had left, he would then allow him to be served with dinner, but not before.

Again, some of the theatres refused to admit colored persons at all, while those who do condescend to do so only allow them to sit in one part of the house—the tier of seats immediately beneath the roof. But perhaps one of the most astonishing instances of this prejudice occurred last Summer; and that in a quarter from whence it might have been least anticipated. The Christian Convention of ministers of all denominations, which was then assembled in this City, thought proper to set the bad example of Christian charity and brotherly love to all the world of not inviting their colored brother ministers to attend their sittings.

The only class in this City who appear to be really uninfluenced by this intolerant spirit of prejudice against the color of the negro are the Germans. They seem, as a general thing, to have no objection to let lodgings to them; they willingly employ them and pay them fair wages—quite as much as they would pay a white man of equal skill and powers of work. Moreover, when they do employ a colored man, they treat him properly, and not simply as the nigger.

After making a searching and patient inquiry into the condition, ways and habits of the colored population of New-York, I can come to but one conclusion—that, in spite of all their efforts to the contrary, they are kept back by circumstances over which they themselves have no control; that if they could get rid of this invincible and all-powerful hostility of the Irish to them, on account of their color, they would soon make rapid progress; but that till that desirable consummation is brought about, they will go on much in the same way as they have done for years past. There are many among them, very intelligent and well-educated men, who are exceedingly anxious to improve the position of their race; but they feel that till this prejudice against color is removed, it is next to impossible to them to achieve any substantial results, and that their efforts are all being wasted. The consequences of this prejudice are daily more and more demoralizing on [illegible] classes of them; and many are undoubtedly led into the commission of larceny, and so on to greater crimes, from the evil effect of its influence.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Much stress is laid by some unthinking persons on the unusually heavy proportion of criminals among the colored population of this City. There is no denying that crime does exist among them to a deplorable extent, but not to anything like the amount that is generally supposed. A careful analysis of the official statistics of crime published annually by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, accompanied by a fair and just consideration of all the circumstances of the case, would, I think, lead unbiased persons to considerably modify their views on this head. I find that during the year 1867 there were no less than 47,313 men and women committed to prison from the different City Police Courts—46,144 whites, or about 5 1-6 per cent. of the whole white population, taking it at 900,000, and 1,169 blacks, or 9¾ per cent. of the whole colored population, taking it at 12,000. This would give very nearly two colored criminals for every white one. But, where due allowance has been made for the fact that the colored population, with few exceptions, are all poor, that numbers of them, however willing they may be to work, find the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment, that there is a terrible amount of ignorance among the lower classes of them, and that they labor under social disadvantages to which no other race in the universe is exposed; and, when we consider that those equally poor among the white population are but a small proportion of its total, (there is, perhaps, no metropolitan city in the world where there is so little real poverty as there is in the City of New-York,) and the great bulk of which contributes but a very small quota to the criminal classes, it must be conceded that the proportion of colored criminals is not greater than, if even so great as, that of the whites; certainly nothing like so great as the proportion of criminals among their great enemies, the Irish, who contributed 21,079 persons to the City prisons during the year 1867, against 15,971 native Americans, 7,386 Germans, 1,492 English, 363 French, 410 Scotch, 228 Italians, and 180 Canadians. The criminal classes are, incontestably, recruited from among the poor and uneducated. Of the 47,313 persons committed to the City prisons in 1867, the degree of education of 285 was unknown; [illegible] were well-educated; 30,260 could only read and write; 12,604 could only read, and 3,[illegible] could neither read nor write. It would then be a fairer mode of making a comparison between the white and colored criminal classes to take a ratio of proportion of the poor and uneducated in each race, and then to work out the percentage of criminals from that ratio. Moreover, the colored people assert that the offences committed among them are by no means of so serious a character as those committed among the whites; and that whereas many whites somehow or other manage to escape the punishment to which they have rendered themselves liable, no colored man is ever allowed to get off.

Another great disadvantage under which many of them labor, arises from the fact that this species of ostracism from respectable neighborhoods compels numbers of them to reside in the Eighth Ward. In that district they are all packed like sardines in a box, in rickety old houses, whose walls, floors and staircases are begrimed with dirt and where a decent mode of living is almost impossible; some of the houses being actually unprovided with water-closets of any description. It is hardly to be expected where the common decencies of life cannot be observed, that demoralization and degradation can be avoided. Many of the people are so poor that they are compelled to resort to the pawnbroker in the Winter time in order to provide food and fuel for their families; and thus, from want of work, their furniture and clothing go, bit by bit, till there is nothing left for them but the workhouse or a prison. However, this is not the case with all of them, and it is wonderful to see how clean and comfortable many of these poor people will make even the miserable rooms in which they live look. But in these instances I generally found that the man, or his wife had employment of some kind or another. It is another example of the old saying, that "misery makes men callous."

COLORED GAMBLERS.

I would divide the colored people into two distinct classes—those who are willing to work and those who would not work if they could get the opportunity. The first and far larger class are quiet, inoffensive and respectable, and remain at home at night; the second are always in the streets day and night, lounging in and out of liquor-stores, policy-shops and gambling-houses, and have mostly got thief written on their faces. They meet at the various bucket-shops about to plan burglaries and robberies from the person; and when they have succeeded in robbing some store or some unhappy wayfarer, and have converted their plunder into money at the "receivers," they go off to the "faro" or to the "sweat" table to get rid of it, for they are just as inveterate gamblers as their white light-fingered brethren. "Sweat," though a very simple game, is extremely popular among them. The proprietor of the place sits at an oblong table covered with black glazed cloth, surrounded by a crowd of eager and excited victims. Six hollow squares are painted in white on the cloth in a straight line, and in the centre of each square are painted the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. They stake any amount they please, from ten cents to $10, placing their stake on some particular number. They then throw three dice from a box on to the table, and if their number shows uppermost they get back their money and as much more; if not, they lose their stake. I watched the proprietor of one of these tables very narrowly for some time, but could not detect the slightest unfairness on his part. At one of these places a strapping young fellow played till he had lost every cent. He then left the room, but returned in five minutes, saying that he had earned ten cents by helping a man lift a heavy cask into a cart. This sum he also staked, lost it, and again retired, abusing his luck in anything but parlor language. In two or three minutes he returned once more, this time having borrowed ten cents. This he put down on his old number, won, backed his luck, and a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes afterward, when I took my departure, he had several dollar bills in his hand and was still playing. At "faro" they play much higher stakes. The proprietor of one of these tables informed me that on the previous evening he had lost over $900. Nothing seems to put a stop to this gambling. The houses are frequently "pulled" by the Police and shut up, only to be reopened in the nearest alley, or even next door. Not long ago the Police arrested sixty-eight persons in one of these places; the cards, checks, spring-boxes, and all the apparatus for playing, which was beautifully and expensively made, were destroyed, but not the gentleman's business. He has plenty of money, his trade of gambling-hell keeper is sufficiently profitable to stand a loss of this description, and after one of these little accidents, which he looks upon as a part of his business, he obtains a new stock in trade and soon flourishes again. On one of these occasions when one of these houses was "pulled," one of the players, whose occupation was that of a white-washer, on seeing the Police come in, called out somewhat extemporaneously to the proprietor: "Say, boss, where's the old woman gone to; I want to get my money for doing them ceilin's and be off." Unluckily, however, for this cute negro, the ceiling happened to be a particularly grimy one, and he had to accompany the rest of them to the cells.

COLORED DANCE-HOUSES.

Of course the colored people must have their dance-houses like the rest of the world, though they are not conducted in the style of Water-street. I went into one of these places in Laurens-street. Passing through a narrow alley into a dirty courtyard, surrounded by tumble-down houses, I ascended four flights of a rickety outside staircase, and found myself in a large, low room, something like an empty carpenter's shop, with a bar at one end, and an orchestra, composed of a banjo, a fiddle, and an awfully shrill piccolo at the other. Every one in the room was colored, and nearly all the girls were smoking the filthiest of cigars. They danced a quadrille, a sort of mixture of every dance under the sun, and then a gentleman volunteered to dance a jig for my especial gratification. His performance was decidedly clever. The rapidity with which he moved his feet, and still managed to keep time to the music, was surprising, and yet, when he had finished his performance, he showed no outward signs of fatigue. The whole thing reminded me much of the children's toy—the figure of a black man at the end of a board with a spring to it, which dances when you tap the board with your fingers. This gentleman insisted upon my joining him in a drink at the bar (at my expense.) Of course I was too wary to do more than sip the stuff the proprietor presented to me, although he assured me that it was the finest "Old Rye" to be found in the City of New-York. I can only say that it enabled me fully to account for the fact mentioned to me by my detective, that the people turn out from this dance-house every morning fighting, quarreling and yelling like madmen.

Turning into Wooster-street, I entered a tenement-house only too well-known in that neighborhood as No. 40. If the builder of this house was anxious to erect a place where thieves could play hide-and-seek, and elude the pursuit of the Police, he has certainly succeeded to his heart's content. On entering I was immediately beset by a bevy of the lowest class of negro prostitutes, but on recognizing the detective who escorted me, in spite of his citizen's dress, they soon made off, not feeling quite sure that some of them might not be "wanted." I should think it would be just about as difficult to catch a burglar in that alley, with its many windings and outside staircases, as it would be to catch a wild cat on the house-tops or a pig with a greased tail.

At the corner of Wooster-street my detective called up a tall, powerful, masculine-looking woman, with an arm that would almost fell a bullock, who was standing at the door of a low liquor store known in the neighborhood as "The African Capitol," which is the favorite resort of the refuse of the colored people, and addressing her, said: "Kate, take your shawl off your head and let this gentleman look at you." She did so, and I was astonished to see that she was a red-haired negress—a dark skin, and hair as red as that of any Celt. She was apparently about seven or eight and twenty, but so whisky-soddened that she might have been younger. This woman gets drunk nearly every night, decoys men into dark alleys under the pretence of prostitution and then robs them. She is the terror of the Police, and knows pretty well every nail in every plank in the cells. This corner is the worst part of the district. There is scarcely a night passes without a disturbance of some kind, when these wretched creatures, infuriated with drinking five-cent tumblers or buckets of what is called whisky (!) are turned out from the Capitol at the hour for closing up.

MISCEGENATION.

In the course of my wanderings through the negro quarters, I was particularly struck with the fact that, whereas I found numerous cases of white women living with colored men, (one gentleman I came across luxuriating in two, who happened to be fighting at the moment of my visit,) I did not find a single instance of a white man living with a colored woman; and strange to say, in all the cases of miscegenation which I met with, the women seemed to have picked out the lowest and [illegible] they could [illegible] find.

It is difficult adequately to express the wide margin existing between the highest and lowest class of negroes. They must be seen in their own houses and haunts in order to properly appreciate the difference. The bulk of them, I am inclined to think, have all the elements in them of useful citizenship. Many among them, if they had but a fair chance, would assuredly make a name and a position for themselves, while others are congenitally of so low a type of intellect, and consequently of such low habits, both mental and bodily, as to be little better than mere animals. The more intelligent and thoughtful among the colored people seem to think that little can be done with the present generation, whose better instincts they declare have been ground out of them by tyranny. They centre all their hopes and wishes on the coming one, and spare no pains to improve and educate the children. G.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Reports of the Finance Committee on the Governor's Unauthorized Drafts—The Minority Report Adopted—The Quarrel Between the Radicals and Conservative Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 21, 1869.

The Legislature and the politicians assembled here have been very busy during the week, but no business of any kind has been done. The reports of the majority and of the minority of the Finance Committee on the Governor's drafts for $35,000, and the squabble between the Radical and Conservative Republicans as to the present condition of Georgia, have been the leading topics of interest, and have caused considerable excitement among those immediately concerned. The majority report finds that the Governor used the money without authority of law, but that he did not do so corruptly; that the purpose for which he illegally drew the money, (namely, to enable a contractor to heat, light and ventilate in the most expensive manner the building which he had leased to the City Council of Atlanta, and of which the Council had contracted to give the use to the State Legislature and public offices for ten years "free of all cost to the State,") did not justify any stretch of his powers; that the precedents cited by the Governor in his justification—the case of Lieut.-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON sending $25,000 to the Mayor of Savannah to relieve the inhabitants of that city in time of pestilence, and the case of Lieut.-Gov. BROWN ordering the Superintendent of the State Railroad to pay over to the Commissary General $100,000 to buy salt during the war, when the people were suffering from its want,—do not apply to the present case; that the Committee are "still willing to repose a generous confidence in the Governor," but that they recommend the passage of a law "defining more clearly the duties of the Governor and of the Treasurer, and giving the Treasurer the exclusive power of negotiating State bonds." The minority report finds that the Governor expended $35,000 of the State funds "without authority of law;" that he did not in his annual message, nor has he since, officially communicated the facts to the Legislature connected with "the unauthorized expenditure;" that the Legislature at its last session distinctly refused to make an appropriation to buy the heating apparatus for which the money is said to have been expended, and that the outlay was "reckless extravagance." The minority then warmly commend Treasurer ANGIER for his vigilance, recommend the passage of "further legislation for the security of the Treasury," and advise that no appropriation be made to cover KIMBALL's bill for heating, &c., toward which the Governor has already paid $35,000. But the building belong to [illegible], in lieu [illegible] the State [illegible] the City Government [illegible] Convention [illegible] Milledgeville to this place, [illegible] General Assembly and State officers, free of any cost whatever for a specified time. If any expenditure was to be made, it was Atlanta and not the State which should have authorized it; but Atlanta refused and the Legislature tabled the proposition to buy the steam-heating apparatus. Herein lies the gravamen of the Governor's offence.

It is tolerably certain, from the prompt adoption of the minority report and the refusal to reconsider, that the Legislature will not make an appropriation to cover the expenditure, and that the Governor will be held responsible, and either induce the KIMBALLS to refund, or the City Government to pay the money for their building. Politics had nothing whatever to do with either report. Parties are equally represented in both reports, and among the extreme Radicals the Governor has much more bitter assailants than among the most pronounced Democrats.

The squabble among the Radicals and the Conservative Republicans, is of the bitterest. Both factions are angry beyond measure, and denounce each other in unmeasured language. Mr. J. L. DUNNING, a most fanatical Radical, in favor of BROWNLOW's plan for the extermination of all ex-rebels, heads the extreme Radicals, and Mr. FARROW, the State Attorney-General, is his principal coadjutor. They had a meeting last Monday and adopted a series of resolutions in the sense of Mr. BULLOCK's memorial and asking Congressional interference. The Conservative Republicans, of whom Mr. J. E. PARROTT, President of the State Convention, Mr. BRYANT, and Dr. BARD, of the Atlanta *Era*, are the leaders, intended to have another meeting for the purpose of resolving the exact opposite of all the Radical statements, but Mr. DUNNING, and a large number of negroes, took possession of the hall before the hour of meeting and drove the Republicans, their band and their friends from the field in the utmost confusion, and with an uproar rarely equaled even in Congress.

The amusing feature of this domestic difficulty is that each of the disputants expresses perfect confidence in being able to "make GRANT support" his view. DUNNING swears by all that is holy and wonderful, he will "make GRANT upset the whole concern within thirty days," and PARROTT, BRYANT and BARD swear by their innocence, (the most prominent of their many virtues,) that they will make GRANT leave things as they are.

From all I can see and hear the split is not to be mended. DUNNING is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, and PARROTT as immovable as the peak of Teneriffe. What DUNNING says is black, PARROTT insists is white. What FARROW says is rebel, BARD asserts is loyal, and what O'NEAL declares is illegal, BRYANT holds to be in strictest conformity with the letter and spirit of the law. The fact is FARROW, DUNNING & Co. want "a new deal," and PARROTT, BRYANT & BARD, having good hands are satisfied to "play them out." The Democrats stand off and are amused, hoping that the old story of the Kilkenny cats may be renewed practically.

The Governor's veto of the joint resolution referring the question of negro eligibility to the Supreme Court has not caused much excitement. Nobody seemed to care, and many are glad that the resolution has been thus strangled. It was thought that the Governor did not act sagaciously by vetoing the resolution, and that as a partisan he would have done better to allow the reference and then have seen whether the Democrats would have stood by the decision, which would almost certainly have been in favor of the negroes.

The Legislature talks of adjourning, and will some day or other, it is hoped; but it is not easy to part with $9 per day, very little to do, and the "White Fawn" in the evening, with free tickets on all the railroads. QUONDAM.

INDIANA.

Criminal Affairs in Indiana—Twenty-one Murders in Ten Days—The Corwin Mystery—Was a Woman at the Bottom of it?—Interesting Developments of the Clem Trial—The Congressional Election in the Eighth District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

The extraordinary prevalence of crime in nearly all parts of our State still continues to engross the public mind in Indiana. Twenty-one murders were committed in Indiana in the course of the past ten days. In ten of these cases only were the murderers arrested; in five others they were well known to the authorities, but succeeded in making good their escape, and in six cases the assassins are not even known, and all efforts to detect and apprehend them have been fruitless.

THE CORWIN MYSTERY.

No one knows up to the present time who it was that assassinated THEODORE N. CORWIN, the conductor of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, at Peru, on the night of the 11th of February, under such exceedingly mysterious circumstances, and, as it would seem at first blush, without any provocation whatever. No murder has ever excited more sensation and indignation all over Northern Indiana than this bloody deed. Large rewards were offered both by the Sheriff of Miami County and the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company already a few hours after the fatal shots had been fired, for the apprehension of the murderer; and skillful and energetic detectives, earnestly assisted by a great many employes of the aforesaid railroad company and the citizens of the surrounding country in general, started immediately in pursuit of the assassin. During the whole of last week no stone was left unturned to ferret out this bold and bloodthirsty criminal; but he succeeded in baffling his pursuers, who followed him as far as Rochester, in Fulton County, but were then utterly unable to find out in what direction he had continued his flight. It is now almost generally admitted that there is but very little prospect even of ascertaining who the murderer of Conductor CORWIN was. Among the many rumors which are current in this part of the State as to the motives that led to this mysterious assassination, ("the Rogers affair" of Indiana, as it is called here,) there is one which, if well grounded, would add greatly to the tragical character of the crime. It is said that CORWIN, the victim of the unknown assassin, though a married man, had for some time previous to his death kept up a *liaison* with a married woman of bad repute in this city, and that the husband of the woman, after warning him repeatedly not to visit and follow her any longer, finally threatened to shoot him at sight; and that the murderer was no other than this exasperated husband. There are certain circumstances that would seem to confirm the suspicion that revenge was the motive of the assassination of THEODORE N. CORWIN, and that there must have been a previous difficulty of some kind between the unknown murderer and his victim. At any rate, the words which the stranger addressed to CORWIN a moment or two before commencing to fire at him, "You don't know me, do you? Well, look at me, then!" point very strongly in this direction. Young DUBBON, who was at first suspected of being the murderer, has succeeded in proving his entire innocence of the crime; not only did he clearly prove an alibi, but the hat which the murderer had left behind did not fit him, and JEFFERSON CORWIN, the victim's brother, who grappled with the murderer after he had fired the fatal shots at the conductor, declared very positively, on being confronted with DUBBON, that he was not the man.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CLEM TRIAL.

The second trial of Mrs. CLEM, the so-called Cold Spring murderess, has attracted very large crowds to the hall of the Criminal Court, at Indianapolis, during the whole of last week, and, as regards thrilling and dramatic incidents, few of our Indiana causes célèbres ever gave rise to more of them than the new trial of this delicate and prepossessing woman, who, as the prosecuting attorney stated in so many words in his opening speech to the jury, used the bullets which killed [illegible] a few [illegible] after one of Mrs. CLEM's accomplices had shot JACOB YOUNG, the husband of the poor lady. ABRAMS and HARTSMAN, the two accomplices of Mrs. CLEM, contrary to general expectation, did not turn State's evidence; but the prosecuting attorney presented this time a by far stronger array of proofs against the prisoner than at her former trial. The witness PIERSON, who, it was proved, had been spirited away from Indianapolis by the friends of the prisoner during her former trial, not only exposed the disreputable means by which he had been kept from testifying against Mrs. CLEM, but swore positively that he saw her and her brother on the afternoon of the 12th of September, 1868, a short time after the YOUNGS had been murdered at Cold Spring, driving at a very rapid rate in a buggy from that place to Indianapolis. A boy, who at the first trial of Mrs. CLEM had failed to identify her positively, now swore that she certainly was the woman whom he had seen driving in the direction of Cold Spring with JACOB YOUNG and his wife, less than hour before the murder was committed. A lady testified that Mrs. CLEM offered to give her $[illegible] if she would swear that she saw the prisoner (Mrs. CLEM) at her house in Indianapolis at the very time when the murder was committed at Cold Spring—an offer which she indignantly rejected. Public opinion was already very strongly against the prisoner before her second trial commenced; but the conviction of her guilt has now become so universal that not only is a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against her everywhere considered a foregone conclusion, but a storm of indignation would burst forth if the jury should fail to convict her or find her guilty only of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter. Mrs. CLEM herself seems to share in the general opinion that the jury will find her guilty and send her to the scaffold. Her demeanor, which during the whole of her first trial and at the beginning of the present proceedings, was that of utter indifference, which superficial observers regarded as a strong symptom of her innocence, but which subsequent events have shown to be a mere mask, underwent a marked change since the additional proofs of her guilt were laid before the jury. On the third day of her second trial she became very nervous and agitated; she seemed to be overwhelmed with terror when the witness PIERSON testified against her; and on Friday last she became so unwell that she had to be removed from the Court-room. The most important witnesses for the defence, who were examined yesterday and day before yesterday, did not improve the prospects of the prisoner at all, and a great many people believe that Mrs. CLEM, when she sees that her chances are utterly hopeless, will confess everything and thereby try to obtain some mitigation of her punishment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Hon. JAMES N. TYNER, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, has been elected by over 3,200 majority over S. A. HALL, the candidate of the Democracy, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. D. D. PRATT to the United States Senate. The Democrats tried to lead the Republicans of the district to believe that they would support Judge HORACE P. BIDDLE, a well-known Radical of considerable popularity, who they said had consented to run as an independent candidate. This dodge they hoped would draw off votes enough from Mr. TYNER to elect the real Democratic candidate, Mr. HALL, whose candidature was kept secret almost up to the day of the election. This little piece of strategy, however, was utterly unsuccessful, Judge BIDDLE promptly exposing it and calling upon his friends to stand by Mr. TYNER. The largely increased majority by which the latter was elected on Saturday, shows how demoralized the Democrats of Indiana have become under the management of their present party leaders, who, with the most inexplicable blindness and obstinacy, refuse to see that a party which still persists in embracing every opportunity of paying homage to the shining lights of the Sons of Liberty of 1864, and to vilify the soldiers of the Federal armies and their achievements in the late war, can never triumph in this State. It is but a few days since the Common Pleas Judgeship in this district, the leading Democrats of Fort Wayne offered to the notorious LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, whose incarceration in the Columbus State Prison in consequence of his conviction before a Military Commission at Indianapolis gave rise to the celebrated decision of the United States Supreme Court; and on Friday last the Democratic Senator from Knox County, (VIRGINIERS,) one of the most prominent leaders of the Indiana Democracy, said in a speech in the State Senate, during the debate on the Agricultural College bill, in the presence of a large audience, that, as far as he was concerned, he would like to locate the Agricultural College at Fort Wayne or in Orleans County to do homage to Messrs. MILLIGAN and BOWLES, two of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty of 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE.

I have very little to add to what I wrote you in my last letter in regard to the results obtained up to this time at the present session of the Indiana Legislature. The proceedings, as a general thing, have been very lively and interesting; but very little has been accomplished thus far, and there is reason to fear that the session will be one of the most barren and unsatisfactory that have taken place for a great many years past.

CROP AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The farmers in all parts of the State are radiant with joy at the heavy fall of snow, which has taken place day before yesterday and yesterday throughout Indiana, and which vastly improves the prospects of a good wheat crop. An unusual breadth of wheat was sown last Fall, and the snow has just come in the nick of time to protect it from the occasional cold snaps peculiar to the climate in Indiana toward the close of the Winter. The hopeful feeling now prevailing among our farmers, coupled with the improved state of national affairs under the incoming Administration, exercises a very favorable influence on our business prospects. Our Indiana merchants look for an excellent Spring trade, and they will this time lay in much larger stocks of goods than they did for several years past. W. C.

The Chinese Habeas Corpus Cases in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 1.

The Courts have much trouble at the present time in adjusting the relations between some of the 250 China women who arrived on the last steamer from Hong Kong and their countrymen in this city. The Chinese have an exalted idea of the efficacy of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and attachment on civil process. Just now they employ the former. On Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., two women appeared before the Fourth District Court, who were claimed by four husbands. Two of the latter were recent arrivals from China, and the other two live here. It appeared in evidence that the women had been abducted and sold to purchasers, who went immediately before Judge PENNIE and were married according to the "Melican" style. The women were sworn, and when one of them was asked which husband she would go with, she answered both. The interpreter explained to her that that would be bigamy, a thing which the Court would not sanction. She must choose only one. Her first love seemed most enduring, and she tried to fall into the arms of her "[illegible] lord;" [illegible] [illegible]

Twenty-three [illegible] to the Pennsylvania [illegible]

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

The Sailors and their Hardships on Shore.

Rapacity and Outrages of the Land-sharks.

Terrible Condition of Sailors' Boarding-houses.

How Sailors are Decoyed and Swindled.

We have from time to time during the present year exposed the practices of the land-sharks upon sailors arriving in this port, and have endeavored to put the blame for this condition of affairs where it properly belongs—on the Government and shipowners. The strong representations made by various of our reporters and contributors, writing from actual observation in the sailors' district, have led to the inauguration of the present very peculiar strike on the part of the sailors. Their strike is not only for better wages, but for legal protection from shipping masters and boarding-house keepers. They demand not only better wages, but that shipowners and captains shall deal directly with them, and that the Government shall enact a law for their protection. The boarding-house keepers endeavored to control the strikers in the commencement of the present movement, but the sailors were wise enough to avoid them, and organize an association for their mutual protection. A mass meeting of the sailors was held on Feb. —, and their grievances were fully set forth by those fully acquainted with them. The history of the systematic frauds practiced by the land-sharks, and the indifference of the shipowners and Government agents to their condition, is one horrible and incredible story of inhumanity, cruelty and neglect, which ought to excite the astonishment and move the indignation of the country.

The sailors' district of New-York lies chiefly in the Fourth Ward, the majority of the houses being in Cherry, Oliver, Hamilton, Roosevelt, Oak and Water streets, though boarding-houses are to be found scattered along the docks of East and North Rivers generally. Most of the buildings facing the docks of New-York are small, old-style brick dwellings, many of them built a century ago, and being not only irregular in size but varied in architectural design, they present a grotesque and by no means imposing appearance. Business men have appropriated the great majority of those below Fulton-street, but frequent drinking saloons of the lowest order are always to be found open, and a few scattered private boarding-houses for seamen yawn to swallow up the poor victims who are landed daily at their doors. The majority of these latter establishments are, however, to be found north of Fulton-street. There are in this district of the City no less than 160 of these private boarding-houses for sailors, in which 15,000 seamen are annually robbed of at least $[illegible],000,000 by 1,200 women of the lowest class and 300 men of the most cruel natures.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES.

The distinguishing traits of sailors' boarding-houses are said to differ in all countries. In English ports the appurtenances of his calling are used to attract Jack when ashore; the model of a ship in the window or over the door of the house, a fully-rigged mast surmounting the building, a cannon standing sentinel at the entrance, or the outside walls decorated with the flags of all maritime Powers, are the signboards in most common use. In Germany the boarding-houses are decorated, though not built, to resemble a ship's interior; in France, the tri-color freely displayed is supposed to have most charms for the patriotic Frenchman. In America, the common sign which indicates the sailor's boarding-house and forms its chief attraction, if it can be said to have any attraction, is a faded woman in her gaudiest attire, sitting at the door smiling and smirking at every passer-by. Within the room fronting on the street,—sometimes in the cellar below it,—are to be generally seen other women engaged in some show of industry, such as sewing. Invariably a portion of this front apartment is set apart as a bar-room, and the proprietor or his wife stands guard over its treasures, and doles its contents to the victims of both sexes. Behind this is seen, through wicker-work that half conceals in order to avoid the scrutiny of the Police, and half discloses in order to attract the passers-by, the dance-room where the nightly debauch takes place.

Only the very slightest effort is made to conceal the nature of these houses. They bear to the sailors' district about the same relation that the lowest class of gambling-houses and dens of prostitution in other localities hold to Broadway and Fifth-avenue, but, unlike those establishments they can afford to be more public in their displays, for they are protected by the City authorities. The bar-room is at once the protection and the profit of the landlord; it is through the potent influence of its adulterated liquors that the sailor is deluded and robbed, and the women kept in subjection and under discipline; the license which authorizes its existence is made to protect the house and its inmates from the penalty of indulgence in all other excesses. Each of these dens obtains, without difficulty, legal recognition and protection by taking out a license to vend liquor at retail. The most degraded and notorious characters obtain these documents, which are their sole protection; were it not for their existence, prominently displayed, the majority of the houses could be abolished by the Health Board on account of their filthy condition and infectious character, or suppressed by the Police as disreputable establishments and the resort of well-known thieves. These licenses are unhesitatingly given by the Police Board, although it is well known that the houses are maintained in open violation of a law of the State, passed March 31, 1866, requiring the keepers of all sailors' boarding-houses to obtain a license from a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the State for that special duty. In a number of the houses which we visited we found displayed a handsomely-engraved license, which we discovered, in each instance, had expired in May, 1868. On inquiring why they had not been renewed, we were told that that license was of "no use now." Of the [illegible] houses now open in New-York, few have the license required by the law of 1866, and none of these will be renewed after May, 1869. The authority of the licensing Board is ridiculed when mentioned, and it is powerless to enforce its authority. A test case was made by the Board in 1867. After much trouble and considerable sharp practice a Grand Jury was obtained, which had the moral courage to indict one of the most notorious of the keepers, and one who had been among the first to defy the authority of the Board. The City Attorney was directed by the Commissioners to prosecute at once. The papers have been suppressed ever since; the indicted keeper has kept his house open without license; and, seeing his success, others followed his example, and the rest will do so after May next. The City Attorney does not prosecute the case, for the simple reason that the boarding-house keepers can, by concerted action, deprive him of his office at the next election. The keepers can cast, in any election, almost any required number of votes by detaining the sailors in port for a short time before election. We were told by more than one land-

lord that the keepers had cast over 3,000 illegal votes in the Fourth and Sixth Wards at the Presidential election of 1868. They boasted that numbers of large ships, with their crews in them, lay at the docks and anchored in the Bay for nearly a month, waiting for the crews which were detained here to influence the election of Governor of the State. The keepers, thus armed with the power to influence the City, and sometimes the State election, can laugh to scorn the power of any State Commission or City officials.

[illegible]

The exteriors of the boarding-houses for sailors are repulsive enough, but one must explore them thoroughly if he would gain any idea of their horrible character. We found, after several visits with policemen and as a private citizen, that nothing of the real nature of the houses and inmates could be learned in that way. On the first round of visits we were severally mistaken for a health officer, a colporteur and a detective; we were accused at one house of a wish to christianize the women, or at least "leave some waste paper," as they denominate tracts and Bibles; at another we were ordered off the premises on suspicion of being a reporter, and in each case it was intimated that if we did not "come to spend greenbacks we were not welcome." For health officers and detectives they have a wholesome dread. We at length determined, in order to see the interior arrangements of the houses, to go in disguise, and managed to see the interior of more than one of the establishments where they had not on their best faces.

While very few of the buildings have more than two stories and basement, they are fitted up to accommodate a great number of persons. Rooms which were originally fifteen or twenty feet square, have been divided into four, small, close and dismal; or else, left their original size, are crowded with beds and cots enough for twice or thrice the number intended. Often in a room with not more than sufficient ventilation for two, eight and ten persons are stowed away in beds whose linens are damp with filth and alive with vermin. Innocent of carpet or oil-cloth, barren of curtains or mirrors, they have the desolate appearance of a prison cell. In each of the several bedrooms which we saw there was displayed one decoration—a cheap print of some Catholic saint or of the Virgin, before which the inmates of the houses daily and nightly repeat unmeaning prayers. In the dance-room, which is the parlor of the establishment, and to which all visitors "who," as one of the most notorious of the keepers expressed it, "come to spend greenbacks are welcome," the only pieces of furniture are a rude bench extending around the room, and a table which is at once the platform on which the musician is elevated and the liquor ordered by the dancers is deposited. The music and the liquors are equally indifferent; the only worse thing to be found in such houses is—character. There is no comparison which will illustrate the quality of the latter. The proprietors are of that wily class whom the law is always pursuing but never catches; burglars and murderers at heart denied by a merciful nature the ingenuity or courage to pursue those callings. Their runners or louters, as they are called, are men who have been driven from every respectable employment for the commission of every species of petty crime. The women are old and faded creatures—most pitiful and unsightly wretches—whom lack of virtue and love of liquor have united to degrade to the lowest depths of humanity. The runner, if found without employment and money, would be arrested as a vagrant; the women, who here are shameless in their exposure of themselves, would be arrested in any house which had not the magical license of the Police Commissioners as a protection. The landlords are, preeminently, hypocrites, careful to give the law no hold upon them. For the more open and bold robberies they commit, the women pay the penalty if any is exacted; the actual thief, the hypocritical landlord, appears in Court to thank the Judge for punishing the thief and redeeming the character of his house.

HOW SAILORS ARE DECOYED.

The means by which sailors are lured to these dens are as curious as they are infamous. When a vessel returning from a long voyage enters the Lower Bay, the Sandy Hook Telegraph Company announces her approach to New-York for the benefit of four classes—the Quarantine officers, active to discover disease; the Customs inspectors, eager to detect smugglers; citizens solicitous to welcome friends, and louters, anxious to decoy sailors to their masters' dens. The Treasury rules provide that from the time the Quarantine officers begin their examination in the Lower Bay until the inspection of the Customs officers is finished at the dock, no other persons than the Government officers and pilot shall board a vessel entering the harbor. The New-York State law of 1866, alluded to as having been passed for the better protection of the seamen in this port, especially prohibits owners of seamen's boarding-houses from boarding a ship before she has been made fast to the wharf, and not then without leave in writing from her owners or agents, or without a badge denoting his calling and giving him a designated number by which he may be known. In the enforcement of this special regulation and the law, respectable citizens are forbidden to communicate with their friends; an iron railing or wooden gate prevents parents from embracing long-absent children; even hand-shaking through the bars is prohibited, lest through this expression of affection the Government may be swindled by a smuggling operation. But while State laws and Treasury regulations are strictly enforced against respectable citizens incapable of knowingly violating them, they are dead letters to the combined rascals known as louters, and who are known to be leagued with the smugglers. The louters are permitted to board—or rather they are not prevented from boarding any vessel at any hour they choose, in open defiance of the law; and numbers of them, from their stations on Staten Island, flock to incoming ships when at Quarantine landing, or immediately after entering the Narrows. No one attempts to prevent their coming and going at pleasure. They have no fear of the Revenue cutters as the smugglers have, and to all appearances the cutters have no eye for the louters as they have for the professional smugglers. Few Captains of ships have the moral courage to forbid them from boarding their vessels.

"Why," we asked a sea Captain who had been describing to us the manner in which the louters operated, "why cannot you forbid them from boarding you? Why cannot the law be enforced?"

"Because the law will not protect the Captain in the performance of his duty," was the answer. "If I attempted to enforce it on my ship, I should have to fight not only the runners but the crew. After a long voyage, the sailor becomes very insubordinate when he gets in sight of port; and to order off these men who come as the friends of the crew—they are not always very good friends, but they are often the only ones who do come to meet the sailors—would be to exasperate the crew. Then I should have the louters to fight the moment I landed, and I doubt if a Captain's life would be safe if he offended them. I do know, however, that if I was to reveal a disposition and intention to prohibit runners from boarding my ship, I would very probably not have a ship long. My owners would have to discharge me as a sort of Jonah. So formidable is the combination among the runners, the boarding masters and shipping masters that if I were to offend one class of them they could prevent me from getting a crew, and my ship would have to lie idle until my owners dismissed me and got a more pliable Captain."

Once on board the ship the louters are permitted to mingle freely with the crew, and to express themselves in the most friendly language. The louters are generally employed for their plausible manner; the title is an expression of this quality, being an English slang phrase for a "good fellow," and is one of praise given by the employer rather than of reproach bestowed by the victim. They offer the crew their services not only in obtaining their boarding-houses, but in securing their early discharge and immediate payment of their wages. The dark side of the prospect Jack does not stop to think of—if he does contemplate it it is dismissed from his mind as unavoidable, and he makes the best of the hard fate before him. Money he knows he must have to live elsewhere; money he must have to enjoy his freedom ashore; and the louter's friendly offer of a home, immediate liberty from ship discipline and liberal money advances are temptations too great for poor Jack to resist, and he falls a helpless victim into the hands of the land-sharks. He is made helpless by the laws that protect a great interest rich enough to take care of itself. The law which enables the ship owners to deny the sailor his wages when due him is the primary and direct cause of the sailor's wretched estate. No other class of laborers is imposed on in this way by the law; and it is the existence of this and the non-existence of other provisions to be pointed out, which makes the United States the cruelest enemy of her sailors.

The moment the discipline of the ship is cast off, with a shout of glee Jack enters into the bondage of landlordism. If he could foresee the fate before him he would leave the ship with a sigh of pain. The freedom of the boarding-house is far more terrible than the slavery of the ship. Before he reaches the boarding-house he is in debt deeper than all the worldly possessions in his bag will cancel. If his ship anchors in the stream he is charged three dollars for the hire of the small-boat which carries him and his box ashore; five dollars more is added for the fee of the runner who guides him to the house. His name is entered on the books of the landlord only that he may be charged with these amounts, and one other—also an inevitable expense. It is the tax he pays for admission to the house. The moment he enters a house the sailor, in accordance with an established custom, "stands treat" for all present. "Come up, gentlemen," exclaims the landlord, "and drink Jack's welcome: he 'stands treat.'" And the cost of the liquors for the men present and for all the women in the house, is added to the indebtedness of the sailor.

Thus, before he is fairly installed in his new quarters, he is heavily in debt,—fast in bondage. To obtain a meal, a bed, or money, Jack must submit to these charges, and not only place his box of clothing, &c., in the hands of the landlord, but he is often compelled to give the ample security of a written order or power of attorney to the landlord to collect his pay. From this time forward, he is the slave of the landlord, and cannot, by any chance, get away from his prison-house while his money lasts. We learned of instances where the wily landlord had collected, but never admitted the receipt of the sailor's pay until it was spent; and all the time that it lasted, he was advancing the sailor small sums out of his own money, and charging heavy interest. As a general thing, sailors draw their own pay, but the landlord to whom he is indebted, stands by to secure his claim; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the whole sum passes into the landlord's hands. And never leaves it; all is absorbed in board and dissipation. Frequently sailors land at this port after long voyages with from $150 to $300 due them, and if they fall into the hands of the land-sharks they are not only not allowed to see it except as the landlords choose to advance it in driblets, but they are actually prevented from shipping again until the whole of it is spent. They may not remain in port a week,—often the demand for crews is so great that good seamen remain on shore but a few days,—still they find the balance at the landlord's is against them; the whole sum due him is declared absorbed by false and exorbitant charges for board, &c. Often the landlord's charges for a week exceed the earnings of a cruise; and the sailor goes as penniless on board his new ship as he was when he came from his last.

Many of these poor fellows returning from a long cruise to the East Indies leave the ship and follow the runner to a boarding-house, with the intention of remaining until their wages are paid,—two or three days at the furthest, they sanguinely believe,—when they propose to go to their homes to visit parents or wives. But once under the influence of the boarding-house the sailor never escapes its bondage; he leaves his den only for the forecastle of a new ship, and instead of visiting home and relations he finds himself on a cruise abroad to meet only strangers. Often sailors who have friends not twenty miles distant reach this port after a six months' cruise, remain a week and depart without seeing or hearing from or writing to them. The aim of the landlord is to sever, as far as possible, all home ties of the sailor; he destroys thereby an influence which leaves his victim more helpless than ever. Many of the sailors—probably a majority of them—are from the interior districts. The sea has a strange fascination for those who have never seen it, and it is almost invariably the country lads who run away to become sailors. They thus become separated by a great distance from their relatives, and often the ties of relationship are wholly severed.

Any one familiar with the criminal records of this City will not fail to recall numerous instances of escaped criminals found in these localities. The sailors' district is a favorite hunting-ground of the Police and Detectives. But though many are arrested here, great numbers escape through the agency of the landlords, being shipped by them as sailors. Their booty, too, is often sent to these places for disposition or to be sent abroad. During the war hundreds of men were tempted to desert the army, and were shipped by the landlords without knowing any part of a sailor's duty.

In the same manner important witnesses in important litigations involving large sums of money, and sometimes life are spirited away and indefinitely detained in the East Indies or Europe.

A SPECIMEN OUTRAGE.

One of the most common and painful frauds perpetrated by the "land-sharks," and one which is an outrage on the sailor and damaging to the marine service, is that of inducing foreign sailors to desert their ships. This they are sometimes induced to do and enter boarding-houses in this port, even when they know that they will lose what wages are due them. English sailors who ship from London or Liverpool, and receive, as is at present customary, one month's pay in advance, have very little due them on arrival here. They are induced to forfeit this, break their contract and desert their ship on representations by the landlords that the demand for seamen is great, advances large and shipping brisk. They desert, and enter a boarding-house. "I have had 'em steal my men off the ship at night," said an English captain in explaining how this fraud was perpetrated. Once in the hands of the landlord they are kept if they have any money until it is absorbed, and then, allowed to ship, are robbed of the advance wages paid them. Of course, seamen who can be induced to do this are worthless characters, who disgrace the navy into which they enter. The English laws guard against this fraud by requiring each sailor in shipping to produce his certified discharge from the last ship he served in. The United States has no such safeguard, and the consequence is that its merchant marine receives the deserters of the British merchant service. In being thus deluded, the sailor not only loses the wages due by his foreign captain and is robbed of the advance paid when he is reshipped on an American vessel, but he forfeits his nationality and the protection of his flag, and gets no protection from that under which he enlists, for the reason that it extends none.

The maritime laws of most countries forbid the discharge of a sailor in any foreign port. An American captain engaging a crew in New-York, cannot legally discharge his men at Liverpool or Bremen or New-Orleans, but must retain their services until he returns to New-York. But often our captains abroad, and foreign captains here, when they are to remain in port for some weeks, evade the law, and by collusion with the landsharks, force their crew to desert. Sometimes it is done by ill-treating the men,—compelling them to do hard and useless labor, and ill-feeding them. Oftener it is by confederating with the landlords, or some one of the numerous lawyers who pretend to look after the interests of sailors.

This swindle is sometimes practiced by American captains with American crews in foreign ports. The United States laws require captains to give security that they will return each sailor shipped by them to the port from which he sailed, but he may, with the consent of the sailor and approval of the United States Consul, discharge a seaman abroad on paying him two months' extra pay and donating one month's pay to the fund for aiding destitute sailors, which the Government maintains in every port. By collusion, however, with the shipping masters in American ports, captains sometimes secure shipping articles from sailors, binding them without their knowledge, to go to other ports than that agreed upon. When he arrives out and asks for his discharge, the sailor is told that he is bound by his articles to go to other and distant ports. The captain expresses a willingness to compromise, and offers to release the sailor on the forfeiture of the wages due him for the current month. If he consents he is taken to the Consul's office, and is thus robbed of one month's pay as forfeit and the two months' wages which the law requires the Captain thus discharging shall pay. The sailor is not the only person thus robbed. The fund for the relief of destitute sailors, or in other words the United States which has to sustain this fund, is robbed of the one month's wages which the Captain is required to pay.

When the landlord has secured the sailor's last dollar and has the prospect of a goodly portion of his expected advance, he relinquishes him to the shipping masters, much as the carrion of greater size and fiercer natures abandon a well-picked carcass to the lesser birds of prey. There are about thirty firms engaged as shipping masters in this City, and, leagued with the landlords, they control the important matter of shipping sailors in this port. Their mode of procedure is not so varied, nor the fraud so extensive as that of the boarding-house keepers. A Captain, having secured his cargo, goes to a shipping master and states his wants, giving the number of men of the various grades required, and paying a fee of from $3 to $5 per man. The shipping master, armed with this list, goes to the various boarding-houses in search of seamen. He does not apply directly to the men, but to the keepers of the houses. The latter furnish him a list of those of their boarders who are out of money and in debt, and these only are allowed to ship. Those who have any money have no chance to ship unless the demand for seamen is very heavy. Those who have no money are sent to the shipping masters, who engage them with apparent reluctance on the payment of a fee of from $5 to $10. Thus the shipping master draws pay from both ship and crew, and often receives for shipping a crew of twenty men as much as $200 or $300. The tax on the sailor is paid by deduction from the advance wages; and thus this advance, exacted by custom in order to secure a good outfit for the seaman, is absorbed by the landsharks, and the sailor goes on board his ship in rags. He begins his new voyage as he came from his last cruise, almost naked and entirely penniless. Thousands of seamen serve that richest of all paymasters, the sea, from year to year, performing the hardest of labor and submitting to the severest and often the most brutal discipline, varied only by the lowest dissipation, without literally seeing a single dollar of their own money.

This infamous American system of shipping, against which the sailors are now "striking," is at the root of all the evil to the service and many of the outrages on the sailor. It forces upon the service men of no moral character and often incompetent seamen—even men who are not sailors. When the demand is great, any person—stevedore, vagrant, criminal, any one whom the landlords control by force or through intoxication—is shipped without fear or remorse. It does not matter if the sailor is a cripple or diseased; his moral character is never considered by shipper or captain, and it is thus in the power of the shipping master or landlords, by concerted action, to place any ship in the hands of mutinous scoundrels and conspirators. In brief, the shipping masters are without moral or legal restraint, and are influenced solely and wholly by their own interests.

It is from this life that the sailor seeks redemption. There has never been a more vigorous effort made in his interest than the present one, and we heartily hope to see it succeed. If the sailors can succeed in saving their blood-money, they will have gained by their strike an ample advance in their wages. The shipowners who aid them in their strike will not only be enabled to get sailors at cheaper rates, but also improve the character of their crews.

Dreadful as is the social and industrial condition of the sailors in this port, that of the bakers and shoemakers is represented to us as even worse. An account of their condition will soon be given.

CHINA NEWS.

Extracts from the Pekin Gazette.

If we wish to become well acquainted with any people, we must study their newspapers. What a transcript of French life we have in *Vie Parisienne* and *Figaro!* The Chinese have no such popular periodicals to offer us. Possessing the art of printing from an early age, they are far in the rear of other nations as regards the liberty of the Press. Newspapers among them can scarcely be said to exist—the only representative of the class, with the exception of a few sheets published by foreigners at the open ports, being an official gazette issued at Pekin.

Somewhat resembling our *Congressional Globe*, it professes to be a record of the proceedings of the Government and a depository of State papers rather than a magazine of general intelligence. But it possesses a value quite distinct from the news it may happen to contain; for there is not a page of it that does not throw light on some feature of the Government or characteristic of the people. We have received a file and give our readers a few specimens. The following items are taken from the *Gazette* of Nov. 12 and 13:

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Censor YUEN, on his knees, presents a memorial, stating that the distinctions of literary grades are disregarded and the public service day by day becoming more corrupt.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion (some twenty years ago) it has become customary to confer official rank as a reward for pecuniary contributions. And to such a length has this usage proceeded, that one who, by a contribution of money, has, without any examination, obtained the degree of Bachelor, may, by a further contribution, obtain the post of Sub-Prefect or Mayor. Thus shopkeepers and hucksters become mixed up with the educated Mandarins.

Now these Sub-Prefects and Mayors are the very officers who come most directly into contact with the people; those, consequently, on whom the peace and prosperity of the Empire depend more than on any others. At a time like the present, when the wounds of the State are not yet healed, and when men of thorough training are hardly equal to the duties of such a post, what are we to expect from these shopkeepers and hucksters? The writing of dispatches and legal decisions must of necessity devolve on their clerks, and the interests of the public be sacrificed to private ends.

I recommend, therefore, that your Majesty command the Provincial Viceroys to subject this class of officials to a public examination, requiring each to compose one literary essay and one legal decision, as a test of ability. If they expose their ignorance, let them be dismissed from office, retaining merely the empty decorations of their purchased rank.

The plan is adopted, and the paper given to the public by imperial order, as expressing the views of the Government.

To us it is further interesting as bringing to view three circumstances in connection with the Chinese Government, viz.: the influence of the censorate in correcting abuses; the literary culture required by law as a preparation for the civil service; and lastly, the corruption of that admirable system in consequence of the recent financial distresses of the Government.

THE SOUP KITCHENS OF THE CAPITAL.

The Prefect of Pekin and others report to the Throne on the administration of one of the Imperial charities, viz., a soup kitchen, called the Hall of Bounty, to which the Emperor had made a donation of 600 sacks of millet. There are many such establishments in Pekin and other large cities, which are sustained partly by the Government and partly by private charity. They are kept open only during the Winter months, and are the means of preserving many lives.

HONOR TO THOSE WHO DIE FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

A censor requests the Emperor to confer some posthumous distinction on a Lieutenant-Colonel, who fell fighting the Mohammedan rebels. His wife, hearing that the city was taken, compelled her two daughters and a concubine of her husband to swallow poison, and afterward poisoned herself.

The memorial prays that the names of these unfortunate females may also be included in the roll of honor. Such cases of suicide are of frequent occurrence. Where war is still waged with all the barbarities of the rudest ages, suicide is woman's only refuge from dishonor.

SACRIFICE TO THE MANES OF A PRINCE.

ECHING, a cousin of the Emperor, reports that he has obtained the imperial commands, and made a journey of eight days to sacrifice at the tomb of the Mongol Prince, [illegible]. According to rule he offered one young ox, eight sheep and nine jars of arrack, after a careful inquiry, purchasing these articles at the market price.

This Prince fell in battle with the rebels in the Spring of 1865. On one occasion, after a signal victory, he offered up a number of his rebel prisoners as sacrifices to the spirits of his fallen officers.

ILLINOIS.

The Woman Suffrage Movement—The State Penitentiary—Internal Improvements—Railroad Riparian Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.

The excitement of the Woman's Convention has nearly died out, although it still remains a theme of pretty general discussion, which shows that an increased interest has been awakened in the subject. A large mass meeting was held at the capital last week for the edification of the State law makers there assembled. But we judge the efforts of the advocates of woman suffrage will be thrown away on our Solons. All the "rights" they seem to comprehend, is the right to plunder through special and class legislation.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

A strong effort is being made to put the State Penitentiary into the hands of the old "ring" by whom it was formerly so shamefully and inhumanly managed, and by whom the State was mercilessly plundered for nearly a quarter of a century. The project was only defeated by one vote. Since that institution passed into the control of the present Commissioners, its management has been admirable both in a humanitarian and financial point of view. Formerly it was run on the lowest grade of moral principle—governed by brute force of a most shockingly barbarous character, and controlled in its details by a class of drunken men, and solely for the profit of the lessees. The Commissioners have changed the plan of government altogether, and while they make it more than pay its way, the internal discipline is admirable, and it is changed into a reformatory institution, instead of the inmates being constantly and systematically degraded and turned out ten times more the children of the devil than when they entered. The people of the State will not permit a return to the old system.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The project of improving the internal navigation of the State by slack-water navigation on the Kankakee, Rock and Illinois Rivers, and by the construction of a canal to connect with the Mississippi at Rock Island, will get the "go by" by our present Legislature. It has so many petty and private schemes to attend to, that the members have no time to consider matters of grave public importance. So the people will have to wait and hold Conventions and petition a few years longer before their interests can receive attention.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Our citizens are greatly excited over the action of the Legislature in passing the bill granting to the Illinois Central Railroad the right to the "submerged land under Lake Michigan" in front of the city south of the river. The bill passed the House by a vote of 82 to 32, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate, as the Central has always got through every measure it really set out to carry. Great public meetings have been held here, and the measure denounced in no measured terms. But I think it is too late to make a fuss about it. The bill only seeks to confirm the title of the Railroad Company to said lands. This, even, in my judgment, was unnecessary. A case involving exactly the same principles was decided by the United States Supreme Court a few years ago. In consequence of the extension of the north pier into the lake, there were large accretions north of it, amounting to seventy-five or one hundred acres. This, although composed of sand, was available property-land, in the legal sense of the term. Parties owning the lots fronting the lake, of course, claimed these new possessions. Other parties also laid claim to the same. Litigation ensued, and the matter eventually reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was that the owners of the lots fronting the lake also owned the riparian rights and the accretions. Now, the Central Railroad Company has a deed of a strip of land two hundred feet in width all along the east front of the city, outside of the harbor, and fronting on Lake Michigan. Consequently, it is the owner of the riparian rights under the decision of the Supreme Court, and the city can't help itself. The Company has already acted upon the right of ownership, and, without any dispute, has "made" forty or fifty acres of land amid the waters of the lake, east and in the vicinity of the depot, and no one has contested their legal rights in the premises. Although this is a new light to our City Fathers, who contemplated a vast municipal speculation in an outer harbor, I think they will be compelled to yield to the "great corporation." But the city will, after all, have a property worth [illegible] at least, as the railroad proposes to take three blocks at the north end of the "lake park" for $800,000. I notice that a committee has been raised in the House to see if the railroad has "bought up" any member to vote for the bill, about which one of the members from this county, who voted in the affirmative, got quite excited.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In looking over several reports of religious bodies of this State, I find there is quite a difference in the strength of the denominations. The Methodists have about 80,000 members of their churches, and there are something like 1,100 ministers. The Baptists come next with a membership of 54,483, 818 churches and 569 ministers. The "Anti-Mission" Baptists have 135 churches, 69 ministers, and the "Free Will" Baptists 81 churches and 45 ministers. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists follow with a combined membership of about 40,000.

But a feature to which I would call attention, is the contrast between the two leading denominations and those which call themselves "Liberal Christians," the Universalists and Unitarians. There are thirty-four ministers of the former and eighteen of the latter in the State. The positiveness and individuality of the Western mind wants something in religion to correspond to its own characteristics. I think there are but three New-Jerusalem or Swedenborgian churches in the State. Germany and formalism do not fare much better, and the Episcopal Church has a membership of less than 10,000. There are any number of "isms" in the State, such as "Campbellism," "United Brethrenism," "Winebrennerianism," but they are few and feeble.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We have had a pretty good show of Winter during the past week. On Saturday night and yesterday snow fell to the depth of several inches. But we have little or no ice yet. The river is open, and there is an occasional arrival and departure of vessels. Farmers in the country have commenced plowing where the situation is favorable.

We are to have a new woman's suffrage paper, edited by Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE. This, it is presumed, will absorb the two contending *Sorosis*-es now published by the two factions of the new party.

The temperance people are moving in the proposed organization on the "Bloomington platform." Several counties have already been organized, and about forty papers advocate the new movement. They are to commence operations in this city next week. In the meantime the Germans and others interested in the liquor business are organizing opposing "Agitation Committees," and sending out agents for the collection of funds.

Our amusement institutions are in full blast, and doing a lively business. The new Dearborn Theatre promises to be a success. Chicago is great on amusements. The people revel in excitement, and when in Winter they cannot get other business, they rush to the theatres and kindred institutions.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association pleads the cause of the apprentice, saying that every master mechanic should furnish the opportunity for one or more to learn his trade thoroughly.

[illegible] IN PERU.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

Considerable political gossip has agitated the minds of the people this present week, and Peru and its legislators seem to be in a worse broil than ever. I have already announced in a previous letter that there was great dissatisfaction over the resignation of Mr. GARCIA CALDERON, the Minister of Finance and Commerce, and the appointment of Dr. BARRENECHEA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to fill the place temporarily. On the 2d of January the Chamber of Deputies met in nightly session, and passed a vote of censure against Dr. BARRENECHEA.

All this censure was launched upon the worthy Doctor, because of the debate upon the consolidation of the home debt. The session of that day had listened to some very hard expressions from the Minister of Finance, and the Chamber of Deputies therefore passed a vote of censure, intimating plainly that Dr. BARRENECHEA had "not only been found wanting in the consideration due to Congress, but had violated the most trivial rules of urbanity and courtesy." Dr. BARRENECHEA, although fully competent to fill the position of Minister, will no longer continue in the Cabinet after this public censure from the Chamber of Deputies. President BALTA has therefore named as the new Minister, Mr. NICHOLAS PIEROLA, and the appointment thus made has created great surprise and talk in public, as Mr. PIEROLA is an obscure and almost unknown young man, living entirely retired from all public life. But he possesses an unblemished reputation, considerable talent and enlightened patriotism, and if he is not soon spoiled by being thus brought before the public in so important a position, he will, probably, do better than many other candidates who are anxious to fill the position.

One of the first acts of Mr. PIEROLA was to present himself to the Chamber of Deputies, and tell them of the "preëminent necessity Peru has to raise its credit." Peru is in a state of bankruptcy. Yet, Peru has immense treasures if no credit, and the new Minister thinks it easy enough to create credit, if Congress and Government will only agree upon the means.

President BALTA has appointed Commissioners, Capt. DURHAM, Mr. CENTENO, and Engineer JOHN RIDDLE to inspect and report upon the opening of the new islands and ports of guano deposit, to the north and south of Lima. The islands to the north of Lima reported as containing guano, are called Cornejos, Viuda Tortuga, Corso, Blanco, Corcobado, De La Viuda, De Chao, and Punta. Two small bays, called Los Chinos and Samanco, Mar Brava, Chimbote, and two small plains called Sepeña and Santa, where the guano is more than a league in length, and of great strength and purity. At the south of Lima the islands are still more numerous containing guano deposit. These islands are called Asia, Bianca, Ballestas, San Gayan, Zarate Morros de Carretas, Island and Morro de Viejas, San Nicolas, Lomas, Lobos, Atico, Pescadores, Ocona, Cornejos, Capill a Camarones, Mejillones, Coloque, Pajaros, and many ravines, extending into the interior of the country, contain guano in smaller and larger quantities, mixed with chlorides of soda and potash, carbonates and nitrates. The ravines of Lobo, Culata, Sacramento, Animas, Morillo, Guajes, Colorado, Chucumata and Pica, also contain pure guano deposits, covered by a thick coating of white sand. On the southern limit of the coast of Peru and Bolivia there are found immense beds of guano, and on eleven other smaller islands, bordering on Peru, so that centuries on centuries will not find the guano beds exhausted in Peru, if indeed, as some actually affirm, the whole sub-strata is not itself one vast guano bed.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE AMAZON.

An interesting letter has been received by Congress from Mr. JUAN TUCKER, President of the Hydrographic Commission, sent out during President PRADO's administration to explore all the tributary rivers leading into the Amazon. This letter is dated Nov. 16, and is highly interesting. They ascended the river Vcayali through regions entirely unknown, and they prove, beyond a doubt, that the River Vcayali is the true source of the Amazon, and that the Vcayali can be navigated in any season by large vessels, thus opening up the immense wealth of that hitherto unexplored country. The steamer *Napo*, which was the only one they had with them, being of small force had not sufficiently powerful machinery to overcome the heavy current, five miles only being the greatest distance it could proceed up the River Yambo. The letter also states that it is impossible to estimate the number of Indians that inhabit these unexplored regions, but that they are inoffensive and undemonstrative, and that the traffic carried on by them is very great. The principal articles of commerce on the lower Vcayali are fish, land and river turtle, salt, lard, gums, and oil of copiaba. The temperature is very pleasant, agreeable, and cool, as in Peru. In conclusion, Mr. TUCKER asks Government for a steamer of larger build and draft, to explore still further the riches opening up in this unknown country. The Government will, no doubt, immediately authorize such a steamer to be procured, and Prof. TUCKER promises the navigation of these rivers to the very foot of the Eastern cities. The advantages that Government will derive, as soon as this important discovery is completed, are incalculable. I wonder Yankee enterprise has not made these discoveries long ago.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Since my last letter of the 14th, in which I mentioned some quite heavy earthquake shocks in Callao, there has been news received of heavy shocks at Arica, on the 16th and 17th, and slight ones almost daily, followed by a succession of earthquake waves. On the 9th inst., also, the heavy lateral motion was almost as severe as on the 13th of August, and during the entire night the sea rose and fell rapidly about three feet in succession.

SMALL POX AND YELLOW FEVER.

Small pox is raging fearfully in Arequipa, and is extending to Lima. A few cases are reported in Callao also. The yellow fever at Pisagua is spreading with frightful rapidity. Out of twelve hundred inhabitants, says the *Mercurio* of Tarapaca, only two hundred remain. All are fleeing to the interior who can get away, and 248 persons have already died up to the 28th of the month. Commerce is entirely and totally paralyzed. There are no laborers left to load the vessels lying in port, and no drivers left to drive the mules to the mines to bring down the nitrate. The yellow fever has broken out at Islay also, but at Lima, there is not much cause for fear. The bathing places, however, are generally crowded, and the city is pretty quiet and deserted, by the fair sex and children in particular.

HONORED IN DEATH.

The great event of Callao has been the arrival and departure of the Chilian Squadron, consisting of three war corvettes under Admiral BLANCO ENCALADA, the relic of the war of independence, and accompanied by a brilliant staff of military and civil officers. They came to Lima for the purpose of conveying back to Chili the remains of Captain-General O'HIGGINS, who was formerly President of Chili, and one of the most distinguished personages of the war of Chilian independence. He, like many another brave and loyal patriot, was exiled, died, and was buried in Lima. His remains being exhumed with great pomp and parade, were taken in an elegant funeral car to the Church of San Domingo, and after the most elaborate ceremonies and singing, the remains were conveyed on board the Peruvian frigate *Independencia*, and taken for interment to Valparaiso.

[illegible] OF A CARGO OF COOLIES.

Great excitement was created in Lima, Jan. 14, by the arrival of Señor CORDIDA, owner of the bark *Cayaldi*, which left Callao Jan. 10, 1868, with a crew and a cargo of coolies, bound to some estate sugar plantations down the coast. Mr. CORDIDA arrived on the steamer from Panama, and brings the most fearful accounts of the loss of his bark, the mutiny of the coolies on board, murder of the Captain, first and second mate and entire crew, and his own horrible sufferings. The crew were tied by a hawser to a 400-pound anchor and thrown overboard; the man at the wheel and second mate having been murdered by [illegible] and left [illegible]. Mr. CORDIDA [illegible] regarding the loss of his vessel and his crew.

There is now in Callao Bay a Peruvian ship, with the wife of the Captain and her infant child on board, who has just safely landed a cargo of coolies here for the sugar plantations at the coast, and whose coolies in coming out here mutinied, and came en masse to the cabin, with the intention of butchering himself, wife and child, as they had previously done his second mate. The Captain, hearing them coming, got ready all his pistols, guns, &c., and his wife stood by ready to load them. He shot down the first nine coolies as they came forward, and his first mate served four or five in a similar manner. This awed and checked them, and they retired to the forecastle, as he ordered them. Had he hesitated a moment in thus summarily disposing of them, probably a fate as sad as that which overtook the bark *Cayaldi* would have befallen them all.

PLANCHETTE TALKS SPANISH.

The Limenian ladies are considerably excited over "Planchette," which writes for them in excellent Spanish, and bewilders them amazingly. They do say that, in some of the "best circles," it has told some scandalous things, and made some most astounding revelations. The good padres of some of the churches and convents here have pronounced it a veritable Beelzebub, and forbidden its use. The last new sensation, however, is Planchette and its mysteries. Even the foreigners have caught the infection.

THE LATEST EARTHQUAKE.

Since I began my letter a slight jar of an earthquake set doors and windows shaking, and the earth rolled and trembled for a second only. There is something frightful in living, as one does here, as if constantly over a volcano, which may at any moment open and swallow you up. No other fright can equal that of feeling the very ground under your feet sway and roll and rock. When you come to cracks and rents and fissures yawning all about you, the sensation is not the most pleasant.

X. Y. Z.

TENNESSEE.

Inaugural Address of the New Governor.

Mr. DE WITT C. SENTER, Speaker of the State Senate of Tennessee, was on the 25th ult. inaugurated as Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. BROWNLOW to the United States Senate. Mr. SENTER's inaugural address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The resignation of Gov. BROWNLOW of the powers and duties of the office of Governor of Tennessee imposes upon me, as Speaker of the Senate, in pursuance of the twelfth section of the third article of the Constitution, the duties and responsibilities of that office. The labor incident to the restoration of law and order in our State, forced from its ancient moorings by the sweeping current of rebellion, has devolved on the administration of my predecessor, whose services as Governor have been distinguished not less by devotion to the principles on which is based our National Union than a firm and unwavering purpose to establish, amid conflicting elements, the civil and personal relations of the people of the State. I am deeply impressed by the magnitude of the responsibilities I am about to assume. Most ardently could I wish that some one more able should have been chosen to administer the Executive Department of our State for the remainder of the term to which my predecessor was elected. Not, however, that I am wanting in appreciation of the high honor of presiding over as gallant and noble a State as Tennessee. She is the land of my birth, the home of my childhood. In her soil are deposited the ashes of my ancestors and kindred. Her interests are my interests, and, while I would make no invidious distinction or sectional comparisons, I will say that I love Tennessee—not more for her fertile valleys, her majestic rivers, her lofty mountains, her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, than for the excellence of her brave and industrious people. To be Governor of such a State, and to add anything to the prosperity of such a people, ought to gratify the ambition of any one. Feeling the full influence of this emotion, I trust, then, gentlemen, that you will pardon me for expressing distrust of my ability to discharge the responsible duties of the high office to which I am called. In cooperation with the other State officials, it will be my earnest desire and effort to faithfully serve the real interests of Tennessee and her citizens by reducing, in all practical ways, the liabilities of the State and economizing its expenditures, thus maintaining unimpaired our financial soundness and credit; by preserving in the most efficient operation the present common school system; by giving full play to our extensive internal improvement system; by promoting and preserving peace, order, enforcement of the laws, security of life and property in all parts of the State alike—in a word, to labor to the utmost practical degree to bring Tennessee to that measure of prosperity and glory to which her geographical position and her inexhaustible resources eminently entitle her. In my efforts to do all this, it is not too much to ask or to expect the cheerful cooperation of all good citizens of all classes, sects and parties. In a few days your legislative labors will have been brought to a close, and you will return to your respective homes. Your labors have been arduous and protracted. This was necessary, to adapt the laws to the wants and interests of Tennessee as a free State. In returning to your homes and families you take with you my best wishes for your health and prosperity, individually, and the happiness and prosperity of all whom you represent.

Martial Law in Tennessee—Order to the Militia.

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARD,
NASHVILLE, Feb. 23, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—In obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, dated Feb. 20, 1869, Lieut.-Col. D. R. [illegible], commanding First Regiment Tennessee State Guards, is hereby ordered to move the five companies composing the right wing of his regiment to the town of Pulaski, in Giles County, where he will establish his headquarters. His district will comprise the counties of Maury, Giles, Marshall and Lawrence. He will suspend the civil law in the limits of said district; any person or persons disturbing the public peace will be tried by a military Court and summarily dealt with. Col. [illegible] will hold his command under strict discipline, and will severely punish any officer or enlisted man who may be detected in any violation of the rules and articles of war. All supplies of quartermaster stores and commissary stores will be furnished when practicable by the Quartermaster-General of the State. Should it be necessary, in any instance, to send out a foraging party, it must be accompanied by the Regimental Quartermaster, who will receive written instructions from the officer commanding the battalion. Any officer or enlisted man found or detected in pillaging, marauding, or in any manner whatsoever disturbing peaceful citizens pursuing the ordinary avocations of life, will be tried by a drum-head court-martial and promptly punished. The General commanding, feeling the responsibility of his position, earnestly exhorts each officer and enlisted man to aid him in preserving the peace of the country, and in restoring law and order. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. By command,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General commanding.

JOHN COOPER, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

Murder in Ohio—A Farmer Killed by his Stepson.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 21.

A most shocking murder was perpetrated last Tuesday morning, under the following circumstances: On the day named, about 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. J. H. RICE, a substantial, easy-going farmer, living on the bank of the Ohio River, at Shamrock's Landing, near Rome, Adams County, Ohio, accompanied by his stepson FRANK HARDY, a young man, about 21 years of age, went to the barn, a short distance from the house, to attend to some farm matters that needed his attention. After remaining at the barn for about an hour FRANK returned to the house and informed Mrs. RICE that his father had gone up the river five or six miles, and that he desired her to meet him with the buggy that evening, and drive him home.

Mrs. RICE rode up to the point indicated in the evening, waited patiently for the appearance of her husband, but, as he did not come, she concluded that he had walked back on the river shore. She drove back again, expecting to meet him at the house, but as he was not there she became alarmed, and roused the neighbors, who made search for him. No trace of her husband was found that night; but the next morning, when the search was renewed, blood was discovered on a sleigh in the barn. This proved to be the commencement of a trail of blood, which they followed along the road down to the river. Near the river the trail terminated, and near the spot where it ended the excited neighbors discovered that the foot-worn soil had been disturbed. Spades were procured, and digging about four feet below the surface at this spot, they found the body of Mr. RICE, with a frightful diagonal gash across the face, that had evidently been made with an ax or hatchet.

He is supposed to have had on his person about $1,400. This was gone when the body was found, and a gold watch and chain, which usually hung up in the house, were also missing, so it is evident that he was murdered for his money.

Mrs. RICE states that after the young man returned to the house [illegible] the morning, she saw him [illegible] It is supposed that, after the [illegible] was struck, [illegible] concealed the body in the barn during the day and buried it in the evening while Mrs. RICE was absent from the house.

HARDY is known to have boarded the steamer [illegible] at [illegible] Landing, and made way to this city. It is believed that he thought of going to New-Madrid, Missouri, where some of his relatives live. The Chief of Police was acquainted with all the facts in the case yesterday, and has adopted all necessary measures to cause HARDY's arrest if he be in the city.

THE LATE DISASTER.

A Graphic Description of the Burning of the Steamer Mittie Stephens.

From the Shreveport (La.) Southwestern, Feb. 16.

The *Mittie Stephens*, Capt. KELLOGG; GEORGE RHODES, Clerk, left this port for Jefferson on Thursday, the 11th, at 4 o'clock P. M., with over one hundred souls on board. Nothing worthy of notice happened, until 12 o'clock at night, the time for changing the watches, about two and a half miles below Swanson's Landing in Caddo Lake, when Mr. LODWICK remarked to Mr. SWAN, the pilot on watch, that he smelled something burning, and at the same time noticed smoke rising from the hay on the larboard side. The alarm was at once given, the boat headed for shore, and all hands put to work to extinguish the flames, but without effect. In less than five minutes the bow of the boat was run ashore [illegible] place, at which time the forward part of the boat was completely in flames, cutting off all egress in that direction. The passengers then rushed to the stern of the boat, driven by the flames and with the hope of making their escape in that direction. The stern of the boat was at least 100 feet from the shore, in ten feet water. The yawl was swamped at once by being overloaded, and the occupants met a watery grave. Here the scene beggars description. Nearly one hundred frantic, terror-stricken people—men, women and children—were collected on the afterguard, with the flames blazing and crackling behind them, and a watery grave before them. Every movable thing was thrown overboard, and many men jumped overboard and found watery graves clutching for something to float on. Here fathers could be seen hunting for their wives and children, wives for their husbands, and children for their parents, and the shrieks and cries of the excited crowd. As the flames approached, all of the men jumped overboard, some to find a watery grave, and others to save themselves by swimming; but not a lady could be induced to take the cold water, and they perished in the flames; in less than half an hour from the discovering of the fire the vessel was a total wreck and over sixty persons had perished. The steamer *Dixie*, Capt. THORNTON JACOBS, came alongside and rendered valuable assistance with her skiff in picking up persons floating in the water. Messrs. SWAIN and LODWICK staid at the wheel until driven away by the flames, and were the last persons to leave the hurricane roof, at which time the cabin was entirely deserted. They both jumped overboard from the stern and swam ashore. In fact all who were saved did the same thing. As soon as the fire was discovered a large amount of powder was thrown overboard, as well as what else that could be got at, but the fire made such headway that every effort proved fruitless. Capt. KELLOGG and his officers behaved with great coolness, and made every effort to save the passengers.

The last seen of Mr. GEORGE RHODES, the first clerk, was as he jumped overboard. He was one of the oldest clerks on the river, but not the regular clerk of the boat. Mr. G. F. HAYES, who occupied that position, was taken sick just before the boat left New-Orleans and stopped off. Mr. J. C. CHRISTIAN was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this parish. He got on board the *Stephens* at Mooringsport, where he had been waiting two days, and in less than an hour met a watery grave in sight of the port from which he embarked. The last seen of Col. BROADWELL was as he jumped overboard at the stern of the boat. He was, no doubt, drowned.

The circumstances attending the loss of Mrs. LYON and her son FRANK are truly heartrending. They were the last in the cabin to awake, and then not until the flames had reached them. They rushed to the aft end of the cabin, where Mr. LYON used every effort to get his wife and child to step over the railing and jump into the river, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet. The sight was too much for her, and blinded and suffocated by the smoke, she swooned away with her child clinging to her. Mr. LYON staid with them until the flames scorched him and compelled him to leap overboard, after all chance of saving his wife and child had gone. He was picked up by the *Dixie's* skiff in an insensible state. The steamer *Dixie*, Capt. THORNTON JACOBS, which arrived here yesterday, brought the charred remains of Mrs. LYON and son. They were found on the lower deck of the wreck, immediately below the place where they were last seen.

The *Dixie*, on her down trip, lay by the wreck all day Sunday, and her officers succeeded in recovering the remains of fourteen persons. Too much praise cannot be awarded Capt. JACOBS for his invaluable services in rescuing the passengers. At the time he first discovered the flames he was six miles off, with fires out and laid up for the night. He at once dispatched his skiff to the scene, and followed with the *Dixie* as soon as he could raise steam. A large force is still at the wreck, looking after the bodies of the lost, but up to last accounts nothing had been seen of the body of Col. BROADWELL. Not a single lady passenger in the cabin was saved, they one and all refusing to take to the water, the only avenue of escape left.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 18th says:

"The iron safe belonging to the *Mittie Stephens* has been recovered, brought to this city, and turned over to the agents of the insurance companies. It is supposed to contain a large amount of money. Up to yesterday morning thirty-eight bodies had been recovered and buried. Nothing as yet has been seen of the remains of Col. BROADWELL.

"One of the most signal acts of heroism that has ever come to our lot to record, was performed by PHIL. HILL, the carpenter, and a deck hand, by name JACOB [illegible]. Twenty kegs of powder had been deposited in the magazine in the hold. With a presence of mind and a daring that have few parallels in the annals of steamboating, they, in the face of a horrible death, carried the powder up, and threw it overboard. A moment lost, and there would have been no one to tell the awful story. Gallant fellows! Peace hath her heroes, no less renowned than war."

The Magaldo Suicide—Singular Decision.

From the Daily Star.

Had DONATO MAGALDO, the Italian murderer, been content to go quietly to Sing Sing Prison, leaving his thick thread in its normal condition, he would in less than six weeks have had his sentence revoked, a new trial ordered, and a first-rate chance for life given him, as his chief prosecuting witness has vanished. A recent decision of the upper Court says that homicide is murder of the second degree only when the murderer does the deed while in commission of a felony. Hence, if a burglar, being surprised in a house, shoots the owner or tenant who attempts to arrest him, he does so while in the act of felony, and he would properly, according to this ruling, be guilty of murder in the second degree. This clearly was not the case of the sanguinary gentleman from sunny Italy, and Judge BARNARD charged the jury that they must find him guilty of murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the second, third or fourth degree, if guilty at all. Disregarding the charge, they brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Upon this his counsel might, if he knew enough, appeal to the General Term, have the verdict set aside, and secure a new trial. And as the principal witness against him was only held by force at the House of Detention, there would, in all probability, have been no "case" for the prosecution, so that in a short time MAGALDO would have been at liberty.

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.—The Antietam (Md.) Cemetery Commissioners visited Harrisburg last week to secure an appropriation from the Legislature in aid of that work. Gov. GEARY informed them, says the *State Guard*, that if they insisted upon burying Confederate dead in the cemetery, they could expect no appropriation from Pennsylvania. The Commissioners assured the Governor that it was their intention to make the cemetery exclusively a resting place for the remains of the dead of the armies of the Union, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Colerall [illegible] asked a brother [illegible] a man for a certain church, and the brother replied: "No, Sir; I came across one not long ago—I thought he was nice and smart, and encouraged him—told the people what a promising man he was, and he got up to preach and told the congregation that the Lord ordered Jonah to go to Connecticut, and he went off to Arkansas or Texas, he didn't know which. Since then I quit recommending preachers."

A proposition is pending in the Indiana Legislature to consolidate the State University at Bloomington, the Normal School at Terre Haute, the Medical School at Indianapolis, and the Agricultural College in Tippecanoe County.

THE CABINET.

Further Speculations in Regard to Gen. Grant's Advisers.

The President-Elect Besieged by a Southern Delegation.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow Supposed to be the Coming Pennsylvanian.

Massachusetts to be Represented by Ex-Gov. Clifford.

Some Indications of Gen. Grant's Foreign Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

It is not improbable that the fortunate man from Pennsylvania whose selection as a member of the Cabinet of Gen. GRANT is to surprise himself as well as the party leaders from his State, may yet prove to be Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW. Gen. CAMERON and Gov. CURTIN have each been claiming, through their agents and friends, to be the influential leaders of the most powerful faction of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, and insisting, in view of what they did in the late canvass to carry the State for Gen. GRANT, on the right to dictate the distribution of the patronage in that State; but it is positively known here that immediately after the election both Gen. GRANT and Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE expressed the opinion that to the personal exertions of Mr. GROW more than to those of any other man in the State, was it due that Pennsylvania was carried for the Republican Party. It will be remembered that Mr. GROW, though not particularly prominent in the canvass, represented Pennsylvania on the Republican National Committee, which held its meetings in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and which silently but vigorously accomplished a great deal of most effective work. At the time alluded to Gen. GRANT and his more immediate political and personal friends named above, undoubtedly gave Mr. GROW the chief credit for the triumph of the party in the doubtful State of Pennsylvania, and there is no reason to think that their opinion has been changed on this point. Gen. GRANT is much more ready and disposed to see and recognize such earnest, quiet and practical efforts as those of the several members of that Committee, than the more noisy but less effective efforts of such leaders as Gov. CURTIN and Mr. CAMERON and—not to be invidious—Mr. McCLURE. His attention was more particularly directed to Mr. GROW than to any other member of the Committee, on account of the importance of the contest in his State; and those familiar with GRANT's former expression believe he intends to give it a second edition in an improved form by inviting Mr. GROW to the Interior or Postal Department.

It is not to be inferred from what I have said that this appointment is to be Mr. GROW's reward for political services. I do not believe Gen. GRANT would select Mr. GROW, or any other man, for a Cabinet position solely as a reward for the most earnest political efforts, any more than he would select an officer of the army for a large and important command for other than purely military reasons. This is coming to be generally understood here, and, coupled with the further understanding that Gen. GRANT does not consider that the qualifications of a successful State politician are the only requisites of a national statesman, gives great trouble to those who have come backed only by State political influence. They begin to understand, too, that he does not believe that the unity and strength of a national party is best sustained by absorbing all the weak with the few strong elements of the various State organizations; but, on the contrary, that the latter prosper when the national party is vigorous, and that that party is strongest which administers the Government with the most purity, and for the greatest good of the whole people. The old politicians say that he cannot preserve the party by any such policy, and I have heard more than one of the disappointed ones say that defeat in the State elections and in 1872 is inevitable if GRANT "don't take care of the party." They are already looking forward that distance. Gen. GRANT, during his whole career as a soldier, let promotion take care of itself. He asked none of the advancements which he received. He felt, and acted on the conviction, that the surest road to promotion was in the faithful discharge of present duty. President GRANT, during his whole career as statesman, will just as certainly let party take care of itself, satisfied that the surest way for a party to retain the rule of a nation is to rule it well. He will not seek to organize the party that it may rule, but rather to strengthen the country, that in the future it may desire to be ruled by his party. It is this conviction dawning on their minds which so terribly paralyzes the professional politicians here.

One reason cited by Gen. GRANT for refusing to disclose the name of his Cabinet before his inauguration is not a little curious; and though the fact stated has been suspected, I do not believe it has ever been published. He said, a few days ago, in explanation of his reasons for keeping his Cabinet a secret, that few of the Presidents who had done otherwise had been successful in forming their Cabinets as they desired, and cited among others Mr. LINCOLN, declaring that, of the original Cabinet list prepared by him in 1861, only two were permitted to take their portfolios. All the rest were dictated to him by party leaders and interests. He did not explain how he had come into possession of this fact, but simply stated it as a fact by which he had taken warning.

GEN. GRANT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Gen. GRANT has on more than one occasion lately made some important declarations in regard to the future policy of the Government in regard to the *Alabama* claims. His opinion on this subject has been before stated in general terms, and it has been known for some time that he does not approve of the Johnson treaty now before the Senate. His objections to it are based on the ground that the treaty negotiated by Mr. JOHNSON reduces the questions at issue between England and the United States to a mere matter of dollars and cents, and ignores entirely the grave international and moral questions involved. These ignored aspects of the case, involving as they do the honor of the United States, the future peace of the two countries, and the prosperity of the material interests so seriously affected by the English violations of international law, are, in Gen. GRANT's opinion, more important than the financial considerations.

This opinion, as I said before, has been freely expressed by the General and widely published, but in conversation lately with a fellow officer of the army he alluded to the subject in such a way as to leave the impression that at an early day, after his inauguration, he will press the matter to a conclusion, and while not forgetting the financial claim, he will as strenuously insist on the proper settlement of the legal questions involved, not forgetting the honor of the nation. In other words England will have to apologize as well as pay. This part of the conversation was originated by a reference to a telegram published that morning to the effect that the London *Times* had expressed the opinion that if the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was rejected by the United States, England would make no further advances toward a settlement. During the same conversation, but on the subject of reconstruction, expression was given to the idea that "reconstruction being practically settled, society in the South would soon resume its old status of good feeling and fellowship, and old issues would be forgotten in the more absorbing ones of the *Alabama* claims, Cuban annexation, &c." There is little doubt that a new policy in regard to these claims will prevail under the next Administration, and that it will be acted upon at once. It may not be as discreet and wise as that now being pursued, but it will certainly be more in accord with public feeling in the matter.

Among other prompt and positive actions of the new President, on his induction into office, will be the recall of Gen. ROSECRANS from Mexico.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

There was an apparent disposition on the part of the House to-day to swear in J. WILLIS MENARD, the mulatto member from Louisiana, during the discussion of the contesting claims; but the speech of Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, dissipated all idea of it, if, indeed, there was any, for some believe that numbers of the more radical members advocated his admission for the sake of consistency, without desiring to see it. It was observed that Mr. SHELLABARGER's speech was made very shortly after Gen. GRANT came on the floor of the House, and this gave rise to a rumor that he had inspired it. Mr. SHELLABARGER was listened to very attentively, and from the moment that he explained that the temporary admission of Mr. MENARD would leave the door open to the Louisiana delegation to the Forty-first Congress elected in November, MENARD's chances grew very slim. It is known that the President elect—the best-informed man in Washington on the subject of reconstruction—looks upon the Louisiana election of Nov. 3 as invalid—a monstrous fraud. This knowledge, added to the fact of his opportune appearance in the House, confirmed people in the idea that he had inspired Mr. SHELLABARGER's speech; but it is probably not the case, as Mr. SHELLABARGER has long been fully alive to the character of the Louisiana election, and strongly opposed to the admission of the delegation from that State to the Forty-first Congress. I imagine that there is no chance for them to get in. The Georgia delegation may yet be unseated also, though Gen. GRANT is said to look upon their election as legal, and to have urged Mr. BOUTWELL, who has their case in hand, not to press their expulsion. Gen. GRANT is not in favor of undoing any part of the work of reconstruction, and it is for this reason that he contemplates, as you have been advised, the prompt return of REYNOLDS to Texas and SICKLES to South Carolina. S.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

VISITORS TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The number of visitors at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, this morning, was larger than ever before, a continual stream passing in and out from 10 until 12 o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN arrived at the office about 10 o'clock, and was with Gen. GRANT all of the forenoon.

A Southern delegation of Representatives in Congress, consisting of Messrs. B. F. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina; McKEE, of Kentucky; KELLOW, of Alabama; KITCHEN, of West Virginia; BLACKBURN, of Louisiana; BOYDEN, of North Carolina; HAMILTON, of Florida; BOLES, of Arkansas, and ARNELL, of Tennessee, had an interview with the General shortly after 10. The Chairman of the delegation, Mr. WHITTEMORE, stated that they had called to make known to the General the confidence of the loyal people of the South in his Administration, and to acquaint him with the condition of affairs and wants of the people in those States, and their indulgence of the hope that their section would be remembered by him in the selection of his Cabinet. Gen. GRANT, in his reply, stated that he was glad to receive them, and assured them that under his Administration he would endeavor to have affairs satisfactorily conducted in the South, but gave no intimation as to what his intention was in reference to a member of the Cabinet from that section. He stated that military matters in the South would be changed, and commanders assigned to duty there who were in sympathy with the Administration. The members of the delegation then spoke of Messrs. CRESWELL of Maryland, and MAYNARD of Tennessee, as suitable persons for Cabinet positions, but distinctly stated to the General that it was not their intention to dictate to him in regard to selections for his Cabinet, but merely to suggest the names of persons who would be acceptable as Southern Republicans.

Next came a Missouri delegation, headed by Gen. R. T. VAN HORN, Col. GEO. W. ANDERSON, Gen. PILE and Mr. STOVER, Representatives in Congress, with a number of prominent Missourians, who called to pay their respects to Gen. GRANT, and were cordially received. Among the other visitors were Senators elect HAMLIN of Maine, and BOREMAN of West Virginia, and JOSHUA HILL of Georgia, Senators STEWART and NYE, and GEORGE C. GORHAM, Esq., Gens. SICKLES, HARNEY and J. J. REYNOLDS, Senator WARNER, with a delegation of Alabamians, Senator CATTELL, J. A. KENNEDY, Esq., Superintendent of Police, New-York, Hon. J. H. KETCHAM, Bishop SIMPSON, Judge McKINSTRY, and a number of Ministers who are in the city to attend the Conference which meets here on Wednesday.

CALEB CUSHING to-day expressed the opinion that Judge JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, would enter the Cabinet as Attorney-General. CUSHING and CLIFFORD are intimate friends, and he probably bases his opinion on the facts that when GRANT went to Boston CLIFFORD received him as Chairman of the State Electors, escorted him to Harvard as President of the Board of Overseers of the College, and finally bowed him out as President of the Boston and Providence Railroad. Added to these is the fact that CLIFFORD was Governor of Massachusetts and a fellow member of the Peabody Fund Trustees.

A prominent gentleman who spent an hour with Gen. GRANT to-day, says that he learned nothing in regard to the Cabinet, except negatively, and he hazards a guess that there will be nobody in the Cabinet from Ohio, nor from the Pacific Coast, nor from the South.

INAUGURATION VISITORS.

Inauguration week has opened with a presage of great crowds to follow. The arrivals since Saturday have been very large, and the search for lodgings is vigorous and well nigh unavailing, the hotels are all crowded to their utmost capacity, and refuse to expand under the pressure. The influx of strangers was nowhere more perceptible than at the Capitol, whither thousands wended their way at an early hour, enjoying the bracing air and general sunshine of the frosty March morning as they climbed the solid stone steps of the western approaches. They strolled through the great Rotunda in mute astonishment at its wonderful architecture; they filled the corridors with a whirl of eager pursuit, and a rustle of rich costumes. They crowded the galleries at either end in search of legislative dignity and prominent men, and leveled their glasses mistakenly at the small men for the great ones. To-night the pressure is increased, and rooms have gone up to fabulous prices, sleeping apartments of indifferent character within two squares of Willard's commanding from four to eight dollars per day. The number of people here promises to be equal to that of 1861, and far in excess of 1865. Carpenters and laborers were busy to-day in the erection of a platform extending over the steps leading to the main entrance of the Capitol on the east side, for the purpose of accommodating Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and others on the day of inauguration; it will be much larger than the one constructed when Mr. LINCOLN was first inaugurated, and in all probability there will be barely room enough for those who are legally entitled to be present.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The Public Credit bill came to the House this morning and went to the Speaker's table. Gen. SCHENCK intimated his intention of moving to-morrow a non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments, for the purpose of asking a Committee of Conference. There is a very general confidence in its ultimate passage, caused in a great measure by the beneficial effect which the measure has already exercised upon the public credit. Its passage will be promptly supplemented on Thursday by Gen. GRANT's inaugural address, which will reinforce the purpose of the bill in terms not to be misunderstood. On no subject will Gen. GRANT speak plainer than on the duty of maintaining the plighted faith of the Government under all circumstances. This assurance he gives without reservation.

GEN. SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN will succeed to the command of the army without any of the staff concomitants, save his personal aids, Col. DAYTON, Major AUDENRIED and Capt. McCOY. The Lieutenant-General says he will endeavor to administer army affairs on the principle of retrenchment and economy, indicated by the action of Congress. He has been formally notified by the Committee in charge of the purchase of Gen. GRANT's house for presentation to him.

THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate have finished up all the business before them, and will transact no further business this session.

STATUS OF THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES.

The status of the Georgia Representatives elect to the Forty-first Congress is as follows: The Constitutional Convention passed an ordinance providing for an election of members of Congress for both the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses at the same time. The same candidates were voted for on both tickets. This was done because it was not certain at the time the ordinance was passed that Georgia would be admitted during the term of the Fortieth Congress, but the question has arisen that there was no power either in law or in the Constitution which would warrant the choosing two sets of members at one election. The credentials, I learn, have very recently been received, but I believe the Clerk still adheres to his determination not to put them on the roll for the reasons above stated. All that Gov. BOUTWELL said to Gen. GRANT on Saturday on this subject was to the effect that the Reconstruction Committee had abandoned action for this session.

CRUSH OF BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

The state of public business in the two Houses is very critical. Besides the Indian Appropriation bill, the probable failure of which is elsewhere alluded to, there are 130 bills on the Speaker's table. Of these the Bank bill, which is back from the Senate with amendments, will undoubtedly fail. A motion for a Conference Committee on this bill has already been defeated.

The Senate have still to act on four of the most important Appropriation bills, and yet they wasted this entire day in discussing questions of order, and a Massachusetts claim over twenty years old. At this rate it is not possible they can get through by noon of Thursday.

The House spent the whole day on the Miscellaneous bill, and finished it at a late hour. This body is much in advance of the Senate, which seems to think there is nothing to do but talk. The Army Appropriation bill was the principal measure before the Senate to-day, but very little progress was made on it. The greater part of the day and night session was consumed on the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER to pay to the State of Massachusetts the interest on certain war claims, dating back to 1812-15, which amounted to over $700,000. The principal was paid in 1859, and the claim was for interest to that time.

PRESENTATION OF SENATORIAL CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Hon. Mr. BAYARD, Senator elect from Delaware, were presented to the Senate to-day by his father. The Senatorship of that State appears to be an heirloom of the BAYARDS, the incoming Senator being the fourth member of the family elected to the Senate. The credentials of Mr. BOREMAN and of Gov. BROWNLOW, Senators elect from West Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, were also presented.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee will, in all probability, hold no more sessions during the present Congress, although they have not yet adjourned *sine die*. The two most important measures before them are the Hooper bill and the Tax bill. A report on the former bill may possibly be presented before the 4th of March, but no action will be taken on the Tax bill.

REPORT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER reported back a large number of bills, resolutions, memorials, &c., to-day, from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, making a clean sweep of almost everything before that body. The St. Thomas Treaty is almost the only important measure now before the Committee, the consideration of which will, of course, go over to the next session of Congress.

THE NEW-YORK ALDERMANIC DELEGATES.

The delegates of the New-York Board of Aldermen arrived this morning, and are the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel, and not of the city as they evidently expected to be. It was expected that Mayor BOWEN would receive them, but he declined on account of ill health. The New-York Aldermen voted to come here to examine the city institutions and buildings, but, as this city has none worth examining, our civic authorities concluded the New-Yorkers intended a joke at their expense, and are snubbing them at a fearful rate.

NEW-YORK WAR CLAIMS.

The New-York delegates to-day presented vouchers against the Government for nearly a million of dollars of unsettled war claims, and the Secretary of War has promised an answer in a day or two. The Aldermen are going to Mount Vernon to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The House proposes to bring the Pacific Railroads up to the mark. A resolution was introduced to-day by Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, directing the President of the United States to require the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and their branches, to give bonds for the completion of their several roads, and for bringing them up to the standard of efficiency required by law.

CHARGES AGAINST A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Some merchants in New-York who are importers of hardware from Sheffield, England, made charges to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, against GEORGE I. ABBOTT, Esq., our Consul at Sheffield, to the effect that he had, through his Vice-Consul, been in the habit of charging two shillings and sixpence sterling on each invoice for verifying the same, in addition to the fee prescribed by law. The action of the Consul has been thoroughly investigated, and is fully sustained by both Departments. The charges made by him and his Vice-Consul as such are all legal and just, and he is complimented for the courteous manner in which he has performed his duties, and the faithful manner in which he has protected the interests of the Government.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The people of New-York will be glad to learn that a beginning has at last been made on the appropriation for the New-York Post Office. During the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill in the House to-night, Mr. BROOKS moved an amendment to insert $200,000 for this object. Mr. STEWART stirred up the Republicans to vote for this Democratic amendment, and it was carried. The same amount was appropriated for Boston.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is exceedingly probable that among several important bills that will fail will be the Indian Appropriation bill. The two Houses are wide apart as the poles upon the subject, and there are as yet no signs of their coming together. As the House passed it, the bill contained the sum of $2,300,000. As it comes back from the Senate it appropriates over $6,000,000, the increase being made to carry out certain Indian treaties. As the difference involves the whole question of the Indian policy, on which the two Houses radically disagree, the bill now seems likely to fail altogether.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Dyer Court-martial still goes on from day to day and is likely to continue all through the Summer. Two large volumes of testimony have already been taken, and the accusers have not yet finished their side of the case. Among the witnesses examined within the last few days was Mr. AMES, of Connecticut.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival at Lisbon on the 10th inst. of the United States steamer *Richmond*, nineteen days from Boston. Her passage out was very stormy. The Commander of the *Richmond* says that the weather was the heaviest he had ever experienced at sea. On the fourth day out the ship was struck by lightning, which passed through the deck and distributed itself in the engine-room. The store-ship *Guard* is the only American war vessel at Lisbon besides the *Richmond*.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

An Engagement Reported at Cifuentes—The Government Troops Victorious—Spanish Vessels off the Coast.

HAVANA, Monday, March 1.

Gen. PUELLO, with his command, has arrived at Santo Espiritu from Cienfuegos.

The *Diario* reports an engagement between the troops and insurgents at the town of Cifuentes, in which the Government troops were victorious. The same paper states that three hundred rebels have surrendered at Villa Clara.

It seems that Gen. LESCA is advancing into the interior without meeting with much opposition. The rebels expected that he would march by the Sierra de Cubitas, or take the road to Paredes, where they had erected intrenchments, and were ready to oppose his progress; but LESCA unexpectedly took another route, and outwitted the rebel Gen. QUESADA.

The *Diario* asserts that the revolutionary General, NAPOLEON ARINGO, has joined Count VALMASEDA with two thousand men, abandoning the rebellion; and that VALMASEDA, reinforced by a thousand of these men, has set out from Puerto Principe to meet Gen. LESCA, when with their combined forces, they will attack QUESADA.

Four Spanish gunboats are cruising between La Guanaja and Gibara.

The Spanish man-of-war *Guadiana* is watching the movements of the revolutionists in the waters of Nassau.

The United States steamer *Gettysburg* has arrived here.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Sanguinary Reprisals Made on the Natives by the English Troops.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.

The War Office is in receipt of later intelligence from New-Zealand. The British forces there had made reprisals on the natives for the outrages committed at Poverty Bay, during which several villages were destroyed, and ninety of the natives killed and wounded. The British lost only three wounded.

GERMANY.

Grant to Frankfort-on-the-Main.

BERLIN, Monday, March 1.

The proposition to grant the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main 2,000,000 florins has passed the Prussian Diet by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Death of the Poet Lamartine.

PARIS, Monday, March 1.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, the poet and historian, died to-day in the 79th year of his age.

CANADA.

Great Obstruction to Railroad Traffic by the Snow—An Accident.

OTTAWA, Canada, Monday, March 1.

Four hundred men were at work to-day clearing the snow off the track of the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad from this point. Only four miles of the road had been opened. The track is clear from Prescott to Kemptville. Passengers and mails are conveyed from the latter place to Ottawa in sleighs. No mails have been received from the West since Tuesday last.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. GALT will again take a seat in the Cabinet.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 1.

Railway travel is still obstructed by snow. No trains have left here for the East or West for the past three days. The Arthabaska Railroad is so completely snowed up, that it will be abandoned for the season. In some places the snow lies in drifts nearly thirty feet deep.

The trains to this place from every direction are delayed by the heavy snow. The European mail, due last Friday, will not arrive till to-morrow. Much apprehension exists as to the safety of several of the roofs of large public and private buildings here by reason of the long-continued snow storm.

The Montreal train which left New-York on Friday afternoon was thrown from the track, owing to a defective rail, near Pittsford, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, at 2 A. M. on Saturday. The sleeping-car was hurled down a steep slope some thirty feet, near the banks of the Coter River. The car was wrecked, but no lives were lost, although several passengers were injured. Gen. AVERILL, United States Consul-General to Canada, received some severe cuts and bruises on his head. Lieut. FITZGERALD, of the Rifles, son of the Duke of Cambridge, was also bruised, though not dangerously, and several other passengers were hurt. The passengers on the other cars, under the direction of Gen. AVERILL, who got out through a window, extinguished the fire, which had communicated to some of the cars, with snow, and extricated the passengers within. Gen. AVERILL and the other passengers were delayed on their arrival here till late last night. Numerous prominent citizens called last night and to-day at the Consulate to congratulate the General upon his narrow escape.

Mr. JOHN McWILLIAMS and Mr. CALDWELL, of New-York, were in the cars when the accident happened, but were uninjured, and were active in affording aid to the other passengers.

TENNESSEE.

Alleged Outrage Upon a Negro Girl by a Militia Soldier—Adjournment of the State Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 1.

The *Banner* has a special dispatch to the effect that last Friday night a militiaman of Col. GAMBLE's command, stationed near Pulaski, went to the cabin of a negro, pretending to have orders for his arrest, and sent him off. He then took a daughter of the negro, aged about 13, into the woods and ravished her. The father returned, found his daughter absent, and, with a party of friends, went out in search of her. The militiaman was arrested and placed in charge of a colored guard, to be taken to headquarters. He attempted to escape, when he was shot, beaten with butts of muskets, and left in a dying condition. Col. GAMBLE, on an investigation, justified the negroes.

The Legislature adjourned to-day. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution goes over until next session.

MEMPHIS, Monday, March 1.

The election regarding the issue of half a million in thirty-year bonds to pay the indebtedness of the city, resulted in favor of issuing the bonds.

De Soto County is now without civil officers, all former incumbents having failed to take the oath required by Gen. GILLEM's order.

Capt. FORD, of the tug *Nettie Jones*, arrested for alleged complicity in the destruction of arms belonging to the State of Arkansas, was released at Little Rock, this morning, on $20,000 bail.

Proceedings in the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 1.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day, passed to a third reading, and engrossed, providing for the issue of five millions thirty-year six per cent. gold bonds, for the payment of which the guarantee of the United States Government is to be obtained. The bonds are to be put on the market and sold, or hypothecated for loans. All the proceeds of such bonds are to be appropriated exclusively for the building and repair of levees and other public works under the control of the Board of Public Works. Payment of the interest and principal is provided for by a special tax, and the proceeds of all swamp lands otherwise undisposed.

A joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed both Houses to-day.

Trouble Between Revenue Officers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District, has suspended Assessor JOHN W. FRAZIER, of the First District of Pennsylvania, for alleged neglect of duty, and directed Assistant Assessor H. V. STAFFORD to take charge of the office. It is understood that Assessor FRAZIER refuses to recognize the authority of the Supervisor, and has sent him a letter to that effect, and that he intends to continue to perform the duties of his office.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indictment of Supervisors at San Francisco—Snow Blockade of the Pacific Railroad—The Congressional Amendment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The Grand Jury on Saturday indicted four members of the "Committee on Outside Lands" of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, for fraud in connection with the disposal of outside lands belonging to the municipality.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still blockaded with snow for many miles. There have been no trains either way, between Wasatch and the western terminus of the Union Pacific Road, since the 12th of February. Our latest overland mail advices from New-York are to the 6th of February.

WM. A. BRADLEY, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major in the United States Army, died suddenly yesterday, of apoplexy, at Point San Jose.

The Congressional Amendment to the Constitution, allowing universal suffrage, was received at Carson City by telegraph, and submitted to both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, and made the special order for Monday. The ratification of the Amendment is doubtful, as the opinion prevails that it permits Asiatics to become citizens.

Alaska advices are to the 9th of February. Two white men, while on a trading expedition, were killed by Kolkee Indians, near Sitka, in revenge for the death of their friends, who were shot by the sentries at Sitka. The United States steamer *Saginaw*, with Gen. DAVIS and staff, was about leaving for Kolkee. The revenue cutter *Reliance* was still at Sitka. Arrived: Ships *Mary E. Packer*, from New-York; *Bombay*, from New-York; *Saga*, from Manila.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Association Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

A banquet, given by the members of the Commercial Exchange Association, in honor of the dedication of their new hall, which was thrown open to the public to-day, took place in the Continental Hotel. The main table, at which were seated invited guests, ran along the head of the hall, with nine other tables extending the whole length of the hall, which were gaily decorated with flags and crowned with every delicacy. The ornaments were beautiful and most appropriate to the occasion. JOHN H. MICHENER, President of the Association, presided. After the edibles had been disposed of, the President made the opening speech, in which he welcomed the delegates from the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of other cities present by invitation. The first toast was to the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, which was responded to by Mr. RANDOLF, of Chicago, who concluded a happy speech by toasting the City of Philadelphia. Ex-Mayor Mr. McMICHAEL responded to this in his usual happy vein.

The next toast was to the City of Boston, to which Mr. SAMPSON responded.

Cincinnati was next complimented with a toast, and Mayor GESHAM fulfilled the duty of responding.

The Judiciary was next toasted, and responded to by Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court.

The City of New-York was complimented with a toast, happily responded to by Mr. BOGART.

Similar compliments were given to the Cities of St. Louis, Indianapolis and Richmond, which were responded to by delegates from those cities.

The festivities were kept up till past midnight, when the party separated in great good humor.

The Buffalo Skating Match—Swift Victorious.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, March 1.

Messrs. GILL, JENKINS and EDWARDS, the judges selected from New-York City to decide the skating match between SWIFT and GOODRICH, for the championship of America and a diamond medal, having arrived late on Saturday night, the match was skated over this afternoon. The contest lasted two and a half hours. SWIFT won the match, the score being 42 to 39. SWIFT greatly excelled in the first part of the programme in the complicated movements. GOODRICH scored heavily and came near carrying off the prize. SWIFT, by the rules of the Skating Congress, retains the medal. CALLIE CURTIS has challenged the winner, and the match will come off in two weeks if the ice holds good. The New-York City excursionists will attend the grand carnival to-night at the Rink, visit Niagara Falls to-morrow, and arrive home on Wednesday.

Marine Disaster off the Connecticut Coast.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, March 1.

Arrived brig *Clara Jenkins*, from Messina. She reports: "On Sunday, picked up the long-boat of the ship *Harry Bluff*, of New-York, Capt. OLIVER, from Cadiz for Boston, containing the crew of that ship, she having struck on South Shoal, off Nantucket, at midnight on Friday, and soon after filled with water." The crew were landed here this afternoon. The vessel was abandoned at anchor in thirteen fathoms of water, and with sixteen feet of water in her hold, and probably foundered shortly after the crew left her. In leaving the ship two of the crew were drowned, and two others froze to death in the boat. All hands were more or less frostbitten, and most of them have been placed in the hospital. The ship had a cargo of salt and wine.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 1.

An extensive swindling case has been unearthed here. Last June MOSES E. LUDINGTON defrauded several New-York, Boston and Philadelphia firms out of a stock of goods worth $127,000, and then failed. His silent partner has been arrested, by whom the whole plan has been revealed, and a large amount of goods will be recovered.

Hon. J. N. MORRIS, of Quincy, Ill., has written to a friend in that city that he declined a Cabinet appointment because the salary does not cover the expenses of living in Washington.

Extensive Fire at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss, Monday, March 1.

A large fire occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, which burned the *Clarion* newspaper job offices and bookbindery. The loss is $25,000, which is partly covered by insurance. GEORGE C. EYRICH's book and stationery store was also burned. Loss, $15,000; insured for $9,000. The fire originated in the *Clarion* office, and was the work of an incendiary. The *Clarion* will resume publication to-morrow.

Escape of Prisoners from Hampton Jail.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, March 1.

Twelve negroes who were confined in Hampton broke from jail and escaped on Saturday night. Two were charged with rape and the others with minor offences.

Daring Burglaries in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

NATHANIEL G. WOOD, watchmaker and jeweler, in Hanover-street, was robbed Sunday morning of $7,000 worth of property.

D. C. STICKNEY, an expressman, had $62,000 stolen from his dwelling yesterday. Suspicion rests on an inmate of the house, who has disappeared.

Hudson River Navigation Again Closed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, March 1.

The thermometer marked five degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. The river is full of heavy ice. Vessels are no longer able to reach Newburg, owing to a heavy ice gorge at West Point. Foot passengers are crossing safely on the ice as far down as New-Hamburg, eight miles below this city. Below that point there are large fields of floating ice as far down as Tarrytown. If the cold weather holds till to-morrow, the river will probably be frozen over solidly from Peekskill north.

Extensive Fire in Montpelier, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, March 1.

A fire occurred at Morrisville this morning, resulting in the complete destruction of the Masonic Hall building, containing, besides the hall, a drug store and grocery, Post Office and other offices. A harness shop, together with a dwelling-house adjoining, were also burned. Most of the furniture was saved from the dwelling, but not much from the other buildings. The property was partly insured.

Municipal Elections in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 1.

The Democrats carried Portland for the first time since 1860, and WILLIAM L. PUTNAM is elected Mayor. The vote stands: PUTNAM, 2,361; DRUMMOND, 2,077. Last year the vote was: PUTNAM, 2,277; McLELLAN, 2,467; DEERING, the Temperance candidate, 178. The Democrats carried four of the seven wards.

SACO, Me., Monday, March 1.

Owing to dissensions in the Republican Party the city election to-day resulted in no choice for Mayor, JAMES M. DEERING, the present incumbent, lacking 63 votes of a majority. Six Republican Aldermen are elected, and in one ward there was no choice.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, March 1.

Hon. ISAAC N. PARKER, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by a vote of 680 to 175. The Republicans carried all but one ward.

Completion of the Missouri Valley Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, March 1.

The extension of the Missouri Valley Railroad was completed on Saturday night to the Western Division of the North Missouri Road, forming another direct route from St. Louis to St. Josephs, thence to Omaha.

Funeral of a Distinguished Mason.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, March 1.

The R. W. and Rev. CHARLES PLATT, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., who died at his residence in this city on Thursday morning last, will be buried with Masonic honors at Lyons, Wayne County, on Thursday afternoon next. An escort of Knights Templar will accompany the remains from this city.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase in the Case of Thomas C. Butler against Benjamin F. Horwitz.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the RUSSELL, MAJOR & CO.'s Floyd acceptances to be illegal. The Court also delivered an opinion sustaining the gold contract case from Maryland, on the same principle as that involved in the case of BRONSON against RODES. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in cause No. 70—Thomas C. BUTLER vs. BENJAMIN J. HORWITZ—in error to the Court of Common Pleas for the State of Maryland. The following is a careful report of the opinion:

Chief Justice Chase said—The principles which determine the case of Bronson vs. Rodes will govern our judgment in this case. The record shows a suit for breach of the covenant for payment of rent in a lease of certain premises to the City of Baltimore, made in 1791 for 99 years, renewable forever, upon an annual rent of fifteen pounds current money of Maryland, payable in English golden guineas, weighing five pennyweights and six grains, at thirty-five shillings each, and this gold and silver at their present weight and rate established by act of Assembly. The obvious intent of the contract was to secure payment of a certain rent in gold and silver, and thereby to avoid the fluctuations to which the currency of the country, in the days which preceded and followed the establishment of our independence, had been subject; and, also, all future fluctuations incident to arbitrary or uncertain measures of value, whether introduced by law or usage. It was argued in the Court below that the rent due upon the lease reduced to current gold and silver coin was, on the 1st of January, 1865, $40, and judgment was rendered on the 27th of June, 1865, for $69 17. This judgment was rendered as the legal result of two propositions, first, that the covenant in the lease required the delivery of a certain amount of gold and silver in payment of rent; and, second, that damages for non-performance must be assessed in the legal-tender currency. The first of these propositions is, in our judgment, correct; the second is, we think, erroneous. It is not necessary to go at length into the grounds of this conclusion. We will only state briefly the general propositions on which it rests, most of which has been stated more fully in Brownson vs. Rodes. A contract to pay a certain sum in gold and silver coin is in substance and legal effect a contract to deliver a certain weight of gold and silver of a certain fineness to be ascertained by count. Damages for non-performance of a contract may be recovered at law as for non-performance of a contract to deliver bullion or other commodity, but whether the contract be for delivery or payment of coin or bullion or other property, damages for non-performance must be assessed in lawful money, that is to say, in money declared to be legal tender in payment by a law made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. It was not necessary in the case of Bronson vs. Rodes, nor is it necessary now to decide the question whether the acts making United States notes legal tender are warranted by the Constitution. We express no opinion on that point, but assume, for the present, the constitutionality of those acts. Proceeding upon this assumption, we find two descriptions of lawful money in use under the acts of Congress, in either of which damages for non-performance of contracts, whether made before or since the passage of the Currency acts, may be properly assessed in the absence of any different understanding or agreement between parties. But the obvious intent in contracts for payment in coin to guard against fluctuations in the medium of payment warrants the inference that it was the understanding of the parties that such contracts should be satisfied, whether before or after the judgment, only by tender of coin; while the absence of any express stipulation as to description in contracts for payment of money, generally warrants the opposite inference of an understanding between parties that such contracts may be satisfied before or after judgment by the tender of any lawful money. This inference as to contracts made prior to the passage of the acts making United States notes legal tender is strengthened by the consideration that those acts not only do not prohibit, but by strong implication sanction contracts since their passage for the payment or delivery of coin; and consequently, taken in connection with the provision of the act of 1792, concerning money of account, require the damages upon such contracts to be assessed in coin and judgment rendered accordingly; leaving the assessment of damages for breach of other contracts to be made and judgment rendered in lawful money. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended a different rule, as to contracts prior to the enactment of the Currency laws, from that sanctioned by them in respect to contracts since. We are of the opinion, therefore, that assessments of damages, whether in coin or lawful money, severally, that judgments upon such assessments should be in conformity to the stipulation of contracts in regard to the medium of payment. It follows then, that in the case before us, the judgment was erroneously entered. The damages should be assessed at the sum agreed to be due, with the interest in gold and silver coin, and judgment for the amount with costs. The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas must, therefore, be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings.

Mr. Justice Miller dissented, for reasons given by him, in Bronson vs. Rodes.

The following decisions were also rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 23—Pierce vs. The United States and two other cases involving the same questions, appealed from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court in these cases, affirming the decision of the Court of Claims, rejecting the claims founded on the Floyd acceptances, mainly on the ground that the Secretary of War cannot draw or accept a bill of exchange, unless in cases where authority for that purpose is conferred upon him by statutes. It is held that in the present case Secretary Floyd had no such authority, and the acceptances do not, therefore, bind the Government. Mr. Justice Nelson for himself and for Mr. Justice Clifford delivered a dissenting opinion to the effect that Secretary Floyd did possess the requisite statutory authority in virtue of a provision of the act of Congress of 1820, which enacts that the Secretaries of War and Navy may provide for supplies and the transportation of troops in the field, and raise money or make contracts for that purpose in the absence of any appropriation by Congress. The acceptances in question being given for the purpose of supplies and transportation to troops in the field operating against the Utahs, they are valid, and the Government is responsible. The amount of these bills rendered worthless by the opinion of the Court, is $670,400.

No. 57—The United States appellants, vs. The Schooner *Diana* and cargo. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, reviewing the decree of the said District Court with reversing to enter a decree condemning the vessel and cargo as a lawful prize of war.

No. 50—John Rolland, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States of the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said District Court in this cause, and remanding the cause to the District Court of the United States for the District of California. Dissenting—Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 81—William Sheets, appellant, vs. Henry R. Selden, H. Woodruff and N. E. Paine. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decrees of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 80—The Agawam Woolen Company, appellant, vs. Eben D. Jordan. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 412—The Board of Supervisors of Lee County, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States ex rel., Evans Rogers in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 413—The County of Lee, Iowa, plaintiff in error, vs. Evans Rogers in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 86—Charles Hartsmith, appellant, vs. The Washington Gaslight Company. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 60—John B. Page, Treasurer of the State of Vermont, appellant, vs. Edward Blake. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Vermont. The Chief Justice announced the order of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, by a divided Court.

Order of the Court—The Chief Justice announced that the Court would not hear any arguments this week after Wednesday.

No. 90—Wm. N. Whitely, appellant, vs. William Swayne. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. S. S. Fisher, of counsel for the appellant.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

List of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Short Sketches of the New and the Retiring Senators.

How the Political Parties are Divided in Each House.

List of Representatives Whose Seats are Contested.

States Unrepresented in the House at the Commencement of the Session.

THE SENATE.

List of Members—Its Political Complexion.

The Senate of the Forty-first Congress, which will assemble in the National Capitol on Thursday, March 4, 1869, will be composed of fifty-six Republicans and ten Democrats, whose names are given below, with the date of the expirations of their terms of office. By the provisions of the Federal Constitution, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, Vice-President of the United States, will be President of the Senate. GEORGE C. GORHAM, of California, will be its Secretary. In the following list the names of Democrats are printed in italics:

MAINE.		ARKANSAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	Alex. McDonald	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	Benjamin F. Rice	1873
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		TENNESSEE.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Jas. W. Patterson	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
VERMONT.		KENTUCKY.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1871
Geo. F. Edmunds	1875	*Garrett Davis*	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
RHODE ISLAND.		OHIO.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	John Sherman	1873
William Sprague	1875	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
CONNECTICUT.		MICHIGAN.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Jacob M. Howard	1871
W. A. Buckingham	1875	Zach. Chandler	1875
NEW-YORK.		INDIANA.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Oliver P. Morton	1873
Reuben E. Fenton	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
NEW-JERSEY.		ILLINOIS.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Richard Yates	1871
John P. Stockton	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
John Scott	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
MARYLAND.		MINNESOTA.	
George Vickers	1873	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	Alex. Ramsey	1875
DELAWARE.		IOWA.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1871	Charles D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Thos. J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873
GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Homer V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
George E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly*	1875
LOUISIANA.		OREGON.	
John S. Harris	1871	George H. Williams	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873

The Georgia Senators have not yet been admitted to their seats. Excluding them, the Senate will be divided politically as follows, the figures of the Fortieth Congress also being given:

	41st Congress.	40th Congress.
Republicans	56	54
Democrats	10	12
Republican majority	46	42

Present Senators Re-elected.

The following members of the Senate of the Fortieth Congress have been reëlected:

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Republican, of Vermont, who was appointed in April, 1866, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of SOLOMON FOOTE, and was elected for the remainder of the term.

CHARLES SUMNER, Republican, of Massachusetts, who was elected as a Free-soiler in 1851, to succeed DANIEL WEBSTER, Whig, and was reëlected in 1857, and again in 1863. Mr. SUMNER is "Father of the Senate," by reason of eighteen years' continuous service.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Republican, of Rhode Island, who was elected in 1861 to succeed JAMES F. SIMMONS. The latter, however, resigned before the expiration of his term, and his seat was occupied by SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, by appointment of the Governor of the State.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Republican, of Michigan, who was elected to succeed LEWIS CASS, Democrat, in 1856, and was reëlected in 1862.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Republican, of Minnesota, who was elected to succeed HENRY M. RICE, Democrat, in 1863. Mr. RAMSEY was a Representative from Pennsylvania in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congress, and is the only Senator of those reëlected who has occupied a seat in the lower House.

THOMAS W. TIPTON, Republican, of Nebraska, who was elected to the Senate in 1867, upon the admission of his State into the Union.

WILLIAM M. STEWART, Republican, of Nevada, who was elected in 1865, upon the admission of his State into the Union.

Present Senators not Re-elected.

The following members of the Senate of the Fortieth Congress will retire from office at its close:

LOT M. MORRILL, Republican, of Maine, who was first elected in 1861, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, at that time, to the Vice-Presidency. He took his seat on the 17th of January, 1861, and was reëlected in 1863. He is to be succeeded by Mr. HAMLIN.

JAMES DIXON, Democrat, of Connecticut, who was elected as a Union Conservative, to succeed ISAAC TOUCEY, in 1851, and was reëlected in 1862. Mr. DIXON has been nominated by the Democrats for Representative in Congress from the First District of Connecticut.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Republican, of New-York, who was elected in 1863, to succeed PRESTON KING.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Republican, of New-Jersey, who was appointed in January, 1867, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of WILLIAM WRIGHT, and was afterward elected for the remainder of the term.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, who was elected to succeed DAVID WILMOT in 1863.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, Democrat, of Maryland, who was appointed, on the 13th of July, 1868, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON as Minister to England.

JAMES A. BAYARD, Democrat, of Delaware, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of GEORGE READ RIDDLE, and took his seat in April, 1867. He was elected to the position in January, 1869. He was previously elected to the Senate in 1851, was reëlected in 1857, and again reëlected in 1863, but resigned his seat in January, 1864. His son succeeds him.

ADONIJAH S. WELCH, Republican, of Florida, who was elected when his State had complied with the terms of the Reconstruction acts, and was admitted to his seat on the 2d of July, 1868.

DAVID T. PATTERSON, Democrat, of Tennessee, who was elected after the reconstruction of his State, and took his seat on the 26th of July, 1866.

PETER G. VAN WINKLE, Republican, of West Virginia, who was first elected to the Senate in 1861 by the reorganized Virginia Legislature. He was again elected in 1863 by the Legislature of West Virginia, and reëlected in 1864.

BENJAMIN F. WADE, Republican, of Ohio, who was first elected to the Senate in 1851, to succeed THOMAS EWING. He was reëlected in 1857, and again in 1863. On the meeting of the Fortieth Congress he was chosen President of the Senate *pro tem.*, and has held that office since that time.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Democrat, of Indiana, who was elected in 1862 and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1863.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Democrat, of Wisconsin, who was elected as a Conservative-Republican in 1857 to succeed HENRY DODGE, Democrat, and was reëlected in 1863.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Republican, of Missouri, who was appointed in January, 1862, to succeed TRUSTEN POLK, and was elected in January, 1863, to fill out Mr. POLK's term. He was reëlected the same year.

JOHN CONNESS, Republican, of California, who was elected in 1863 to succeed MILTON S. LATHAM, Democrat.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Republican, is a native of Maine, having been born in Paris, Oxford County, on the 27th of August, 1809. The death of his father prevented his entering College, for which he had fitted himself, and compelled him to remain upon the farm until he was of age. Subsequently he worked at the case as a compositor for one year, and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1833, and practiced his profession with success until 1848. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, and by successive annual elections served in that body until 1840, serving as Speaker of the House during the sessions of three years. In 1843 he was elected to the National House of Representatives

sentatives, and again in 1845. In 1847 he was again a member of the House of Representatives of Maine, and on the 28th of May, 1848, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN FAIRFIELD. In 1851, at the expiration of his term, he was reelected. In 1856 he was chosen Governor of Maine, but in February, 1857, was again elected to the United States Senate and resigned the Governorship to accept that position. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans for Vice-President, on the ticket with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and was elected. He was again a candidate for that position in 1864, but the nomination was bestowed upon ANDREW JOHNSON and Mr. HAMLIN retired to private life. Mr. JOHNSON, who had become President through the death of Mr. LINCOLN, appointed him, in 1865, Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., which position he accepted and held until the following Summer, when, disapproving the policy of President JOHNSON he resigned, and took the stump in Maine in favor of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. Since then he has taken no part in political affairs, dividing his time between his home in Bangor and his farm in Brewer. Originally a Democrat, he left the party in 1854, at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and took an active part in the formation and organization of the Republican Party in Maine.

William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Republican, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 24, 1804, and, having received a good education in that town, removed when 20 years of age to this City to acquaint himself with the duties of mercantile life. Subsequently he returned to Connecticut and established himself as a merchant in Norwich, which has since been his place of residence. In 1858 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and by successive annual elections was retained in that office by the people of his State until 1866. Throughout the war he was found an able and prompt advocate and supporter of the policy of President LINCOLN, and an efficient assistant of the General Government in the means adopted for the suppression of the rebellion.

Reuben E. Fenton, of New-York.

REUBEN E. FENTON, Republican, is a native of this State, having been born in Carroll, Chautauqua County, on the 1st of July, 1819. He studied law, but engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, even after entering public life. His first public office was Supervisor of the town of Carroll, to which he was elected in 1843. In 1852 he was chosen a member of the Thirty-third Congress, and in 1856 he was again elected to Congress. He was returned to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, but resigned in 1865 to accept the Governorship of this State. During his service in the House of Representatives he filled important positions on committees and was an able and influential member. He was reelected Governor of New-York in 1866, and remained in that office until the 1st of January last, when his official term expired. At the Chicago Republican Convention he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He was elected United States Senator after a severe and somewhat bitter contest, EDWIN D. MORGAN, the present Senator, being the rival candidate for the position.

John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Democrat, was born in Princeton, N. J., on the 2d of August, 1825. He graduated at Princeton College in 1843, was admitted to the Bar in 1846, and commenced practice three years later. By appointment of the State Legislature he revised the laws of New-Jersey, and he was for several years the State Reporter in Chancery, in which position he published three volumes. In 1858 President BUCHANAN appointed him Minister Resident at Rome; on the election of Mr. LINCOLN he was recalled at his own request. He resumed the practice of law in his native State, and in 1865 he was elected to the United States Senate. His right to a seat, owing to an alleged illegality in his election, was disputed, and this gave rise to a prolonged and bitter debate. His claim to his seat was first confirmed by a vote of 22 to 21, the deciding vote being cast by himself. The question however was reconsidered, and as he withdrew his vote he lost his seat on the 27th of March, 1866. The Legislature of his State was unable to agree upon his successor, the two political parties being so divided in that body that one vote was sufficient to prevent a joint convention of the two Houses. Congress, however, passed the law regulating the mode of election of United States Senators, and Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL was finally elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. STOCKTON's father and grandfather both served in the United States Senate, and his great-grandfather was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Scott, of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania, has heretofore taken no prominent part in political affairs. He was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1824. He studied law with Judge THOMPSON, at Chambersburg, Penn., and was admitted to the Bar in 1846. He settled in Huntingdon borough immediately afterward, and has resided there ever since, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. During the past ten years he has been solicitor for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and his practice has long been large and lucrative. Previous to the war he was a Douglas Democrat; he was bitterly opposed to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856. When the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter he warmly espoused the cause of the Government, and he has acted cordially and enthusiastically with the Republican Party ever since. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Republicans, and this is, we believe, the only political office he has ever held. His election to the Senate was a great surprise even to the party in his own State, very peculiar circumstances having accomplished the result. His father was a representative in the State Legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1829 to 1831.

William T. Hamilton, of Maryland.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Democrat, was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1821. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn., and, having studied law in Hagerstown, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County in 1845. In the following year he was elected a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, but was defeated at the election in 1847. He was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and was elected to Congress in 1849, where he became a warm supporter of the Clay compromise measures. In 1851 and 1853 he was reelected to Congress, but in 1855 he was defeated. In 1861 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maryland, but declined to accept. He remained in the quiet pursuit of his professional duties until his recent election to the Senate.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Democrat, is a native of Delaware, and a son of Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, whom he succeeds in the Senate. He is a lawyer by profession, and about 45 years of age. He has been prominent in his profession in his native State, but his entrance into the Senate will be his first appearance in a political position. His grandfather, as well as his father, and his uncle, RICHARD H. BAYARD, have been members of the United States Senate.

Abijah Gilbert, of Florida.

Mr. GILBERT, Republican, was elected several months ago, by the Legislature of Florida, to succeed ADONIJAH S. WELCH as Senator from that State. The terms of the general law were not complied with in this election, however, and at the recent session of the Legislature an earnest effort was made to nullify the previous action, and to choose some one else to fill the position. This movement failed, and the question will come before the Senate for its decision.

William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Republican, of Tennessee, has had a checkered career; and has been, perhaps, as cordially hated by his political opponents as any man now prominent in political life. He was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1805, and being left an orphan at the age of 11 years was compelled to labor upon a farm until he was 18. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and devoted himself to that until he had obtained the means to go to school and obtain a tolerable education. At the age of 21 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years he was an itinerant preacher. Having removed to Tennessee he was sent, in 1832, as a delegate to the General Conference of the Church which was held in Philadelphia. In the same year he traveled a circuit in South Carolina, and while there entered into the political contest, taking strong grounds against JOHN C. CALHOUN, in favor of the Union in the nullification controversy. Fierce opposition was excited against him by this procedure, and he published a pamphlet in his own vindication. About the same time he engaged in a controversy with a clergyman of another denomination upon the position of the Methodists with regard to slavery, and published a pamphlet in which he said: "I have paid some attention to this subject, (slavery,) young as I am, because it is one day to shake this Government to its very foundation. I expect to live to see that day, and not be an old man at that. While I shall advocate the owning of men, women and children, as you say our discipline styles slaves, I shall, if I am living when the battle comes, stand by my Government and the Union formed by our fathers, as Mr. WESLEY stood by the British Government, of which he was a loyal subject." Mr. BROWNLOW began his political career as early as 1828, in Tennessee, as an advocate of the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency. In 1837 he became editor of the Knoxville _Whig_, and from his articles in this, and from his course in political matters, he obtained a national reputation as "the Fighting Parson." He retained his connection with the _Whig_ until January last. In 1858 he visited Philadelphia to engage in a public debate with Rev. ABRAM PRYNE, of this city, on the subject of slavery, in which he earnestly defended the institution as it existed in the Southern States. From the commencement of the secession movement he boldly maintained the cause of the Union in his paper, arguing, with other things, that it was the best safeguard of Southern institutions; and, after the rebels were driven out of Tennessee, he added to his journal the additional title of _The Rebel Ventilator_. His course brought him much persecution, and he was arrested Dec. 6, 1861, after being deceived and placing himself within the power of the rebels at Knoxville. He was thrown into jail on a charge of treason, and detained there about three weeks, when he was released on civil process, but immediately rearrested by the rebel military authorities, and kept under guard in his own house until March, 3, 1862. He then came North and made a tour of the country, delivering speeches to large crowds in all the principal cities. He resided in Cincinnati until he could return to Knoxville, where he resumed the publication of the _Whig_, which, of course, had been temporarily interrupted. On the 4th of March, 1865, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was reelected in 1867. Having been elected to the United States Senate, he resigned the Governorship on the 25th of February last. His health has long been quite feeble, and in May last it was supposed that he was in a dying condition. His political opponents in Tennessee and elsewhere were quite confident that he would never be able reach Washington.

Arthur I. Boreman, of West Virginia.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, Republican, of West Virginia, has never served in Congress, and has not been much known outside of his own State. In the politics of that State, however, he has taken a prominent part during the past six years. In 1863, when the State of Virginia was divided and West Virginia constructed, he was elected Governor of the latter, there being no opposition. In 1864 he was again unanimously elected, receiving 13,038 votes. He was elected for the third time in 1866, receiving 23,802 votes to 17,158 votes for BENJAMIN H. SMITH, the Democratic candidate. He declined a reelection in 1868.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Democrat, of Ohio, was born in 1814, and passed his earlier years in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio. In 1853 he removed to Columbus, and that city has since been his home. He studied law in the office of Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Chillicothe, and was admitted to the Bar in 1835, being then in his twenty-second year. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress, and served upon the Judiciary Committee. At the close of his term he declined a reelection. In the Fall of 1851 he was elected by the Democrats Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In Ross County, where he resided, he ran about 900 votes ahead of his party ticket, and he received a majority of the votes cast in the county, although it was at the time strongly Whig. He held the office of Judge for four years. In 1867 he was supported by his party as their candidate for Governor of the State, but was defeated by 2,983 votes in a total vote of 484,227.

Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana.

DANIEL D. PRATT, Republican, was born at Palermo, Me., in 1813. His father, a physician, soon after removed to New-York. The son, at the age of thirteen, entered Hamilton College, and graduated with very high honors four years later. In the Spring of 1832, on foot and alone, he left home for the Great West, with no capital but his natural abilities, his education and a good character. He reached Cincinnati in April, and soon after engaged as teacher of a common school in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., which position he held until the following Spring, when he was elected principal of a seminary at Rising Sun, Ohio County, then a flourishing institution in the southeastern portion of Indiana. In 1834 he resigned and went to Indianapolis, where he began the study of the law in the office of FLETCHER & BUTLER, at the time among the leading members of the Bar of the State. In 1836 he was admitted to practice and settled at Logansport, Cass County, Ind., which has since been his place of residence. In 1847 he was nominated by the Whigs for Congress, as Representative from the Ninth District, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1851 he was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, and he was reelected in 1853. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for District Elector, and since the organization of that party, he has been its zealous and ardent supporter. In 1860 he was one of the Delegates at Large from Indiana to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and was selected as its reading clerk, having a voice of wonderful power. In 1863 his party friends in the Legislature complimented him by the nomination for United States Senator, but the Legislature was largely Democratic, and he was not elected. In October, 1868, he was elected by the Republicans to Congress as Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX's successor from the Ninth District of Indiana, and would have taken his seat in the lower House of the Forty-first Congress, had he not subsequently been elected United States Senator.

Matthew Hale Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, or MATT CARPENTER, as he is familiarly and usually called, a Republican, was born in Vermont, near the town of Waterbury, in the year 1825. When 12 years of age he was adopted by PAUL DILLINGHAM, a distinguished lawyer of Vermont, and afterward Governor of that State. Through his influence and that of other friends who had appreciated his natural ability and force of character, young CARPENTER received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, but after passing two years at the Academy he abandoned the military profession and entered upon the study of law in the office of RUFUS CHOATE, the eminent and highly successful lawyer of Boston. In 1848 he removed to Beloit, Wis., and entered upon the practice of his profession in that town with flattering prospects of success. But a few months after going thither he was attacked by a disease of his eyes, and so severe did this become that for eighteen months he was totally blind. He came to this City for medical treatment, which fortunately was successful, and restored to him his sight. He returned to Beloit in 1851, and after a few years' practice was elected District-Attorney for the county. This election was at once a high compliment to his legal ability, and an indication of his personal popularity, as the other candidates on the same ticket were all defeated by over 1,500 votes. In 1858 he removed to Milwaukee, and during his residence in that city has deservedly been acknowledged to be one of the most prominent, able and learned lawyers in Wisconsin. About a year since he won a national reputation for argumentative skill, learning and ability, by his argument in Washington before the Supreme Court of the United States, in favor of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but at the commencement of the war he abandoned that party, and became a steadfast supporter of the policy of the Government and an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery. Although so long prominent in the Courts of the State of his adoption, he has heretofore kept himself aloof from the strife for political advancement, and his entrance into the United States Senate will be his first experience as an office-holder. He a few weeks since addressed a large meeting in Milwaukee on the subject of temperance, taking strong ground in favor of personal appeals to the victims of the thirst for intoxicating drinks, as preferable to the enactment of prohibitory laws, and at the close of the meeting, in order to give evidence of the sincerity of his convictions, publicly added his name to the pledge which was circulated for signatures among those who composed the audience.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

CARL SCHURZ, Republican, was born on the 2d of March, 1829, at Liblar, near Cologne, in Prussia. For his active and open participation in the revolution of 1848, he was compelled to leave his native country, and after having passed three years in Paris and London, he came to America. Settling temporarily in Philadelphia, he studied law for three years in the Quaker City and then removed to Wisconsin. This was in 1855, and in the Presidential canvass of the following year he began to take an active part in the political affairs of this country, ardently and enthusiastically advocating the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency, and in 1861 he was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN Minister to Spain. He remained at Madrid, however, but a few months. He returned to this country in December, 1861, to extend his personal assistance to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. He was first made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned on the 17th of June, 1862, to the command of a division in a corps then under command of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL. For distinguished services he was promoted to the position of Major-General of Volunteers. At the close of the war he was appointed Commissioner of the Government to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Southern States. In 1866 he became editor of the Detroit _Post_, and while under his direction that paper was noted for the marked ability with which it was conducted, and the intense radicalism of the position which it assumed and maintained. After remaining in Detroit about two years, he was invited to remove to St. Louis and assume editorial control of the _Westliche Post_, a German newspaper, Republican in politics, of much influence among the citizens of that nationality in the West. He accepted the offer, and was occupying that position when called by the voice of the people of Missouri, expressed through their Representatives in the State Legislature, to take a seat in the Senate of the United States. Soon after his election it was extensively circulated, and his political opponents found much consolation in the belief that he was constitutionally ineligible to a seat in the Senate, on the ground that the Federal Constitution prescribes that a Senator must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and that he had been naturalized only two years; but this rumor received its quietus when it was ascertained that he had legally become a citizen during his residence in Wisconsin, previous to the commencement of the war.

Eugene Casserly, of California.

EUGENE CASSERLY, Democrat, is a native of Ireland, in which country he was born in 1822. It is a curious coincidence that Hon. JOHN CONNESS, Republican, whose successor he is to be, was born in Ireland and in the same year. His parents brought him to New-York when he was but two years of age, and he was carefully and faithfully educated by his father, who was an able and successful teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. When but 19 years old he assisted his father in the preparation of an edition of _Casserly's Greek Reader_ for the press. He entered upon the study of law, and in the year 1844 he was admitted to the Bar in this City. Here he practiced his profession for several years, and engaged also in journalistic labors. He removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1850, and has since resided in that city. During the war, although a Democrat, he was an undeviating opponent of the rebellion, and his election to the Senate by a Democratic Legislature was a severe rebuke to the disloyal element of that party on the Pacific coast. He has an enthusiastic faith in the future of the great State which he is in part to represent in the halls of Congress, and at a dinner recently given him by his friends in this City, who desired to extend to him a welcome on his return to the scene of his first struggles in life after an absence of nearly twenty years, said that on the Pacific coast it was seriously discussed whether men are to speak in the future of San Francisco as the New-York of the Pacific, or of New-York as the San Francisco of the Atlantic.

The Changes in Brief.

The changes in the Senate, which will take place, are briefly as follows:

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Republican, of Maine, in place of LOT M. MORRILL, Republican.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Republican, of Connecticut, in place of JAMES DIXON, elected as a Union-Conservative, but now a Democrat.

REUBEN E. FENTON, Republican, of New-York, in place of EDWIN D. MORGAN, Republican.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Democrat, of New-Jersey, in place of FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Republican.

JOHN SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania, in place of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Democrat.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Democrat, of Delaware, in place of JAMES A. BAYARD, Democrat.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Democrat, of Maryland, in place of WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, Democrat.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, Republican, of West Virginia, in place of PETER G. VAN WINKLE, Republican.

ABIJAH GILBERT, Republican, of Florida, in place of A. S. WELCH, Republican.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Democrat, of Ohio, in place of BENJAMIN F. WADE, Republican.

DANIEL D. PRATT, Republican, of Indiana, in place of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Democrat.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Republican, of Tennessee, in place of DAVID T. PATTERSON, elected as a Republican, but now a Democrat.

CARL SCHURZ, Republican, of Missouri, in place of JOHN B. HENDERSON, Republican.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, Republican, of Wisconsin, in place of JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, elected as a Republican, but now a Democrat.

EUGENE CASSERLY, Democrat, of California, in place of JOHN CONNESS, Republican.

Then the following Senators, whose terms had expired, and all of whom are Republicans, have been reelected:

CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts;
WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island;
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont;
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, of Michigan;
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Minnesota;
THOMAS W. TIPTON, of Nebraska;
WILLIAM M. STEWART, of Nevada.

SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, was first elected to the Senate in 1845, and his first service in that body ante-dates that of all his colleagues. He has, however, served in all but ten years, while CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, has held his seat for eighteen years, consecutively, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, has been a member of the Senate thirteen years, in addition to the four years, during which, being Vice-President, he presided over its deliberations.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, not yet having been reconstructed, are not at present represented in the Senate, and the State of Georgia, although it has elected two Senators, has not yet been admitted to representation in that body.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

List of Members—Its Political Complexion.

A full House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty-three members. Tennessee, however, claims an additional member in the Forty-first Congress, and has elected JOHN B. ROGERS as Congressman from the State at large. His right to a seat as such must be decided by the House. Counting him, two hundred and seven members of the two hundred and forty-four have been elected. The vacancies will be filled by elections hereafter, the details of which are stated below. Following is a list of the members already chosen, the names of Democrats being printed in italics, a * signifying that the present member from the district has been reelected, a † that his seat is contested, and g that the election of the member is a gain to his party:

ARKANSAS.

1. Logan H. Roots.*	3. Thomas Boles.*
2. _Anthony A. C. Rogers_, g.	

CALIFORNIA.

1. _Samuel B. Axtell_.*	3. _James A. Johnson_.*
2. Aaron A. Sargent.	

DELAWARE.

1. _Benj. T. Biggs_.

FLORIDA.

1. Charles M. Hamilton.*

ILLINOIS.

At Large—John A. Logan.*

1. Norman B. Judd.*	8. Shelby M. Cullom.*
2. Jno. F. Farnsworth.*	9. _T. W. McNeely_.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.*	10. _Albert G. Burr_.*
4. John B. Hawley.	11. _Samuel S. Marshall_.*
5. Eben C. Ingersoll.*	12. John Breese Hay.
6. Burton C. Cook.*	13. _John M. Crebbs_, g.
7. Jesse H. Moore.	

INDIANA.

1. _William E. Niblack_.*	7. Godlove S. Orth.*
2. _Michael C. Kerr_.*	8. James N. Tyner.
3. _William S. Holman_.*	9. John P. C. Shanks.*
4. George W. Julian.*†	10. William Williams.*
5. John Coburn.*	11. Jasper Packard.
6. _Dan'l W. Voorhees_, g†	

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary.	4. Wm. Loughridge.*
2. William Smyth.	5. Francis W. Palmer.
3. William B. Allison.*	6. Charles Pomeroy.

KANSAS.

1. Sidney Clarke.*

KENTUCKY.

1. _Lawrence S. Trimble_.*	6. _Thomas L. Jones_.*
2. _William N. Sweeney_.	7. _James B. Beck_.*
3. _Jacob S. Golladay_.*	8. _George M. Adams_.*†
4. _J. Proctor Knott_.*	9. _John M. Rice_, g.
5. _Boyd Winchester_.	

LOUISIANA.

1. _Louis St. Martin_, g.	4. _Michael Ryan_, g.
2. Lewis A. Sheldon.	5. _Geo W. McCranie_, g.
3. _Adolph Bailey_, g.	

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.*	4. John A. Peters.*
2. Samuel P. Morrill.	5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine.*	

MARYLAND.

1. _Samuel Hambleton_.	4. _Patrick Hamill_, g.
2. _Stevenson Archer_.*	5. _Frederick Stone_.*
3. _Thomas Swann_.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffington.*	6. Nathaniel P. Banks.*
2. Oakes Ames.*	7. George S. Boutwell.*
3. Ginery Twitchell.*	8. George F. Hoar.
4. Samuel Hooper.*	9. Wm. B. Washburn.*
5. Benj. F. Butler.*	10. Henry L. Dawes.*

MICHIGAN.

1. Fern'do C. Beaman.*	4. Thomas W. Ferry.*
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.	5. Omar D. Conger.
3. Austin Blair.*	6. Randolph Strickland.

MINNESOTA.

1. Morton S. Wilkinson.	2. _Eugene M. Wilson_, g.

MISSOURI.

1. _Erastus Wells_, g†	6. Robert T. Van Horn.*†
2. Gus. A. Finkelburg.	7. John F. Asper.
3. _Jas. R. McCormick_.*	8. John F. Benjamin.*
4. Semphronius H. Boyd.	9. David P. Dyer.†
5. Samuel S. Burdette.	

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffe.*

NEVADA.

1. Thomas Fitch.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. William Moore.*	4. John Hill.*
2. _Charles Haight_.*	5. _Orestes Cleveland_, g†
3. _John T. Bird_.	

NEW-YORK.

1. _Henry A. Reeves_.	17. William A. Wheeler.
2. _John G. Schumaker_.	18. Stephen Sanford.
3. _Henry W. Slocum_.	19. Charles S. Knapp.
4. _John Fox_.*	20. Addison H. Laflin.*
5. _John Morrissey_.*	21. Alex. H. Bailey.*
6. _Samuel S. Cox_.	22. John C. Churchill.*
7. _Harvey C. Calkin_.	23. Dennis McCarthy.*
8. _James Brooks_.*	24. George W. Cowles.
9. _Fernando Wood_.*	25. William H. Kelsey.*
10. _Clarkson N. Potter_, g.	26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
11. _George W. Greene_, g†	27. Hamilton Ward.*
12. John H. Ketcham.*	28. Noah Davis, Jr.
13. _John A. Griswold_, g.	29. John Fisher.
14. _Stephen L. Mayham_.	30. David S. Bennett.
15. Adolphus H. Tanner.	31. Porter Sheldon.
16. Orange Ferriss.*	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.	5. Israel G. Lash.
2. David Heaton.*	6. _Francis E. Shober_, g.
3. Oliver H. Dockery.*	7. _Plato Durham_, g.
4. John T. Deweese.*	

OHIO.

1. _Philip W. Strader_, g†	10. _Truman H. Hoag_, g†
2. Job E. Stevenson.	11. John T. Wilson.
3. Robert C. Schenck.*	12. _Phil. Van Trump_.*
4. William Lawrence.*	13. _George W. Morgan_, g.
5. _William Mungen_.*	14. Martin Welker.*
6. John A. Smith.	15. Edward H. Moore.
7. James J. Winans.	16. John A. Bingham.*
8. John Beatty.*	17. Jacob A. Ambler.
9. _Edward F. Dickinson_, g.	18. William H. Upson.
	19. James A. Garfield.*

OREGON.

1. _Joseph S. Smith_, g.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. _Samuel J. Randall_.*	13. Ulysses Mercur.*
2. Charles O'Neill.*	14. John B. Packer.
3. _John Moffatt_, g†	15. _Rich. J. Haldeman_.
4. William D. Kelley.*	16. John Cessna.
5. _John R. Reading_, g†	17. Daniel J. Morrell.*
6. _John D. Stiles_.	18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
7. Washington Townsend.	19. Glenni W. Scofield.*
8. _J. Lawrence Getz_.*	20. Charles W. Gilfillan.
9. Oliver J. Dickey.	21. _Henry D. Foster_, g†
10. Henry L. Cake.*	22. James S. Negley.
11. _Dan'l M. Van Auken_.*	23. Darwin Phelps.
12. _Geo. W. Woodward_.*	24. J. Benton Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenckes.*	2. Nathan F. Dixon.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Benj. F. Whittemore.*	3. _J. P. Reed_, g.
2. C. C. Bowen.*	4. _W. D. Simpson_, g.

TENNESSEE.

At Large—John B. Rogers.

1. Robert R. Butler.*	5. William F. Prosser.
2. Horace Maynard.*	6. Samuel M. Arnell.*
3. William B. Stokes.*	7. Isaac R. Hawkins.*
4. Lewis Tillman.†	8. W. J. Smith.†

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.	3. Worth'ton C. Smith.*
2. Luke P. Poland.*	

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Isaac H. Duvall.	3. John S. Witcher.
2. James C. McGrew.	

WISCONSIN.

1. Halbert E. Paine.*	4. _Charles A. Eldridge_.*
2. Benj. F. Hopkins.*	5. Philetus Sawyer.*
3. Amasa Cobb.*	6. Cad. C. Washburn.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Fortieth Congress.	Forty-first Congress.
Republicans	173	137
Democrats	49	70
Vacancies	21	17
Yet to be chosen	..	20
Total	243	244

States Not Represented.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, not yet having been reconstructed, are denied representation in Congress. When they have complied with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, Virginia will be entitled to eight members, Mississippi to five and Texas to four—total, seventeen.

Alabama is entitled to six members, but no election has yet been ordered in that State.

Georgia is entitled to seven members, and the election is ordered to take place on the first Monday (the 5th day) of April next. A bill was passed by the State Legislature providing for an election of members in November last; but, through the non-action of the Governor, it failed to become a law. Both parties, however, made their nominations at that time, and these candidates will probably be voted for in April. The present delegation consists of four Republicans and two Democrats, and there is one vacancy. The majorities in the several districts were, in 1868, as follows: First District, 3,839 Republican; Second, 1,949 Democratic; Third, 1,225 Republican; Fourth, 161 Republican; Sixth, 413 Democratic, but this result was contested by the Republican candidate; Seventh, 3,100 Democratic. In the Fifth District there was no regular opposition to the Republican candidate, although three or four thousand votes were cast for Henry W. Hilliard, Democrat, an independent nomination. The candidates nominated last Fall for the Forty-first Congress are as follows:

Republican.	_Democratic._
1. John W. Clift.*	1. A. H. Hansell.
2. William P. Pierce.	2. Nelson Tift.*
3. John H. Caldwell.	3. Hugh Buchanan.
4. B. B. De Graffenreid.	4. Thomas G. Lawson.
5. Charles H. Prince.*	5. William H. Mallon.
6. John A. Wimpy.	6. Wier Boyd.
7. James Atkins.	7. P. M. B. Young.*

Elections are yet to be held in New-Hampshire and Connecticut. In New-Hampshire the election will take place on Tuesday, March 9. The nominations are as follows, the delegation in the Fortieth Congress being composed entirely of Republicans:

Republican.	_Democratic._
1. Jacob H. Ela.*	1. Ellery A. Hibbard.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.*	2. Edw'd W. Harrington.
3. Jacob Benton.*	3. Hosea W. Parker.

The Republican majorities at the last election, in 1867, were as follows: First District, 996; Second, 955; Third, 1,048.

The election in Connecticut will take place on Monday, April 5. The nominations have not yet been completed. So far as they have been made they are as follows:

Republican.	_Democratic._
1. Julius L. Strong.	1. James Dixon.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.	2. James F. Babcock.
3. Sidney B. Beardsley.	3. Abiel Converse.

The delegation from Connecticut in the Fortieth Congress is composed of one Republican and three Democrats. The majorities at the election in 1867 were as follows: First District, 517 Democratic; Second, 1,793 Democratic; Third, 1,896 Republican; Fourth, 980 Democratic. The result in the last-named district was disputed, and the question has not been settled.

Contested Seats.

There will be an unusual number of contests relative to seats in the House. Among the number are the following:

INDIANA.—JOHN S. REID, Democrat, will contest the seat of GEORGE W. JULIAN, Republican, as Representative from the Fourth District. The vote in the district was declared as follows: JULIAN, 13,413; REID, 13,297; JULIAN'S majority, 116. The seat of DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Democrat, as Representative from the Sixth District of the same State, is contested by WILLIAM WIRT CARTER, Republican. The vote in this district was declared as follows: CARTER, 16,454; VOORHEES, 16,582; VOORHEES' majority, 128.

KENTUCKY.—Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES, Republican, will contest the seat of Hon. GEORGE M. ADAMS, Jr., Democrat, as Representative from the Eighth District. The vote in this district was officially declared as follows: BARNES, 9,861; ADAMS, 10,329; ADAMS' majority, 468.

LOUISIANA.—There is a dispute in regard to the seats of all the members from this State. The House on Saturday refused to permit J. WILLIS MENARD, who has the Governor's certificate, to occupy a seat even during the remainder of the Fortieth Congress. He was elected to fill a vacancy at the same time that the claimants to seats in the Forty-first Congress were chosen, and the Clerk of the House may take this as an intimation of the propriety of omitting the names of the members-elect from his roll.

MARYLAND.—Judge DANIEL WEISEL, Republican, will probably contest the seat of PATRICK HAMILL, Democrat, as Representative from the Fourth District. The vote in this district was declared as follows: WEISEL, 11,653; HAMILL, 12,239; HAMILL's majority, 586.

MISSOURI.—WILLIAM A. PILE, Republican, will contest the seat of ERASTUS WELLS, Democrat, as Representative from the First District. The vote in the district was as follows: PILE, 9,553; WELLS, 9,734; WELLS' majority, 181. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, Democrat, will contest the seat of ROBERT T. VAN HORN, Republican, as Representative from the Sixth District. The vote in the district was as follows: VAN HORN, 5,427; SHIELDS, 4,560; VAN HORN's majority, 867. WILLIAM T. SWITZLER, Democrat, will contest the seat of DAVID P. DYER, Republican, as Representative from the Ninth District. The vote in this District was: DYER, 5,407; SWITZLER, 4,975; DYER's majority, 432.

NEW-JERSEY.—Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, Republican, will contest the seat of ORESTES CLEVELAND, Democrat, as Representative from the Fifth District. The vote was declared as follows: HALSEY, 16,862; CLEVELAND, 19,110; CLEVELAND's majority 2,248.

NEW-YORK.—The seat of GEORGE W. GREEN, Democrat, as Representative from the Eleventh District, will be contested by CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Republican. The vote as declared was: VAN WYCK, 11,298; GREEN, 11,620; GREEN's majority 322.

OHIO.—The seat of PHILIP W. STRADER, Democrat, as Representative from the First District, will be contested by BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, Republican. The vote was declared to be: EGGLESTON, 10,272; STRADER, 10,483; STRADER's majority 211. JOHN M. ASHLEY, Republican, will contest the seat of TRUMAN H. HOAG as Representative from the Tenth District. The vote was declared to be: ASHLEY, 14,595; HOAG, 15,507; HOAG's majority 912.

PENNSYLVANIA.—LEONARD MYERS, Republican, will contest the seat of JOHN MOFFATT, Democrat, as Representative from the Third District. The vote was declared to be: MYERS, 13,729; MOFFAT, 13,856; MOFFATT's majority, 127. CALEB N. TAYLOR, Republican, will contest the seat of JOHN R. READING, Democrat, as Representative from the Fifth District. The vote was declared to be: TAYLOR, 13,158; READING, 13,199; READING's majority, 41. JOHN COVODE, Republican, will contest the seat of HENRY D. FOSTER, Democrat, as Representative from the Twenty-first District. The vote was declared to be, COVODE, 13,766; FOSTER, 13,807; FOSTER's majority, 41. Frauds appeared so clearly in this District that Gov. GEARY has withheld the certificate of election.

TENNESSEE.—C. A. SHEAFE, Democrat, will contest the seat of LEWIS TILLMAN, Republican, as Representative from the Fourth District. Gov. BROWNLOW, in a proclamation announcing the result in the district, said the returns in the office of the Secretary of State give SHEAFE 666 majority, but, "correcting the returns by the law governing in such cases, by throwing out the vote of Lincoln County, as the election was held by order of the County Court, and the returns were made by the Coroner—the law requiring elections to be held and returns made by the Commissioner of Registration; and by throwing out the vote in the civil districts of the Counties of Coffee and Marshall, in which it appears that the judges of election had not taken the necessary oath, the vote of the district would stand as follows: For SHEAFE, 3,363, and for TILLMAN, 3,795, leaving TILLMAN's majority 432." He therefore awarded the certificate to LEWIS TILLMAN. JOHN W. LEFTWITCH, Democrat, contests the seat of W. J. SMITH, Republican, as Representative from the Eighth District. With reference to the result in this district, Gov. BROWNLOW, in the same proclamation, says:

"The returns from the Eighth District show that JOHN W. LEFTWITCH received 6,532 votes; W. J. SMITH 5,543 votes, and DAVID A. NUNN 4,633 votes, giving LEFTWITCH 989 majority over SMITH. I utterly repudiate the vote of Tipton County as an exhibition of the most stupendous fraud perpetrated in the State during the late election. I also cast out the vote of Fayette County, as held in open violation of the Franchise law. Besides these, a supplemental return by the Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County gives, for that county alone, an addition of 709 votes in favor of W. J. SMITH over LEFTWITCH, all of which gives SMITH a clear majority of over a thousand above LEFTWITCH. I therefore award the certificate of election to W. J. SMITH. * * * * * A valid registration becomes indispensable to a valid election. With official information before me that the votes cast for a candidate are illegal and his election void, and that the Kuklux Klans have used violence and other means of intimidation to deter legal voters from exercising the franchise, I cannot, and will not, certify that he is 'regularly elected according to the laws of the State.' Whatever others may think of my duty, I will not declare, in a certificate, or otherwise, that the election was regular in counties or districts, when I officially know it was not regular. In these conclusions I am happily relieved of much responsibility, by the fact that my decision is not conclusive. The question is still open for the decision of Congress."

The Speakership.

Until recently there have been two prominent candidates for the Speakership of the House—HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine. Last week, however, Mr. DAWES withdrew from the contest in the following note to Mr. BLAINE:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24, 1869.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

MY DEAR SIR: Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment. I am truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Representative from the Third District of Maine, who will in all probability be elected Speaker, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College in 1847. He adopted the profession of journalism, which also was formerly the profession of his predecessor, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, and having removed to Maine, assumed editorial charge of the _Kennebec Journal_, a weekly newspaper published at Augusta, the capital of the State. Subsequently he conducted for several years the _Advertiser_, a daily paper published in Portland. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and was returned in 1864, again in 1866, and yet again in 1868. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; in the Thirty-ninth he was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also a member of the Special Committee on the Death of President LINCOLN, and was Chairman of the Committee on the War Debts of Loyal States; in the Fortieth Congress he has served on the Committee on Appropriations and Rules.

THE INAUGURATION.

Official Announcement of the Arrangements for the Inauguration of Gen. Grant on Thursday.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., for the admission of Senators and others, who by the arrangement of the Committee are entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-President and Vice-President.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
Ex-members of either branch of Congress and members of Congress elect, Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Governors of States and Territories of the Union and Ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments and the Assistant Postmasters-General; the Assistant Attorney-General and the Judge Advocate-General; Comptrollers, Auditors and Registers of the Treasury; the Solicitors of the several Departments; Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States.
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate, all of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol.

The families of the President, President elect, Vice-President _pro tempore_, Vice-President elect, Senators, Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments and Federal Judges will enter at the north door of the Senate wing; all others will enter at the main eastern door.

All the galleries except those for the reporters and the families of the Diplomatic Corps will be open to those holding tickets.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States, the President elect and the Committee of Arrangements.

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will have seats on the right of the Chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of States and Territories of the Union, Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the Assistant Postmaster-Generals, the Assistant Attorney-General and the Judge-Advocate-General, Comptroller, Auditors and Registers of the Treasury, Solicitors of the several Departments, Commissioners, Treasurers, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and members elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The Rotunda shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear. The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the President of the United States and the President elect, each accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in carriages to the east door of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will be conducted to the rooms assigned them.

The Vice-President elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice-President's room, and afterward into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice-President _pro tem._

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President elect.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate being ready, the President of the United States and the President elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice-Presidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
The members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Ex-members of the House of Representatives and members elect to the Forty-first Congress.
Heads of Departments.
Governors of States and Territories.
Officers of the Army and Navy, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the platform the President elect will take the seat provided for him, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate (in charge of the ceremonies) on his right, and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.

The President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President-elect.

Next in the rear the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice, and on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President and Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceed to the President's House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the Capitol-square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

RICHARD YATES,
A. H. CRAGIN,
T. C. McCREERY,
Committee.

The New Capital of West Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 1.

The selection of Charleston, Kanawha, as the capital of West Virginia is a wise act of the Legislature of that State. It is sufficiently central, and will, when the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is finished, be the most accessible of all the towns spoken of in the debate on the subject. With reference to the future policy of the State, its influence, as far as mere location can exert an influence, will be good. It will be genuinely Virginian, and thus will bear with increased force and enterprise upon the improvement of the State. One reason why this locality is agreeable to us is that the old State and the new will be brought more directly into intercommunication, and will be able to cultivate mutual interests to a better advantage, and prepare the way for that ultimate reunion which we hope to see. It would be, we believe, happy for both, and blot out of the map what we consider the wrongs of the war, by which a State which gave several empires to the nation is not allowed to retain her own boundaries! A reunion, with Staunton as the seat of Government—nay, we would take Charleston—would be hailed with satisfaction by the best portion of the people of both States.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The steamship _Cleopatra_, from Havana Feb. 26, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our letters and newspaper files.

MEXICO.

Disturbances at Puebla—Negrete Pronounces—Pronunciamientos in Yucatan, Assam and Nuevo Leon—Porfirio Diaz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

A chronicler of events in this country finds it difficult to keep up with them, for they succeed each other with the greatest rapidity. Since my last we have had a formal _pronunciamiento_, a revolution in, and an occupation and evacuation of the City of Puebla. At noon, on the 3d inst., a _pronunciamiento_ was made in that city by the irrepressible NEGRETE. The insurgents took possession of the Post Office, and cut the telegraph wires in all directions. So at least says the _Diario Oficial_, but nevertheless FRANCISCO IBAMA was enabled to send the following telegram to JUAREZ, dated Puebla, 1:35 P. M.:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: The forces of this State have just pronounced against the State Government in favor of Gen. DIAZ. It appears that NEGRETE is concealed. I am still in the Palace, but the first battalion of the National Guard have their cannon turned upon this point.

FRANCISCO IBAMA.

At 2:30 P. M. the following was received in this city:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: The military forces in this city have this moment pronounced. They are headed by NEGRETE, who has just arrived.

MIGUEL SERVANO,
Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice.

There were only 800 armed men in Puebla at the time, and the Government immediately sent 1,000 against them. NEGRETE published two proclamations, one addressed to the people in general and the other to the army, denouncing the actual Government, but not stating whether he refers to that of the State of Puebla or to that of the country. He styled himself "General Commanding First Division National Army."

The proclamation of NEGRETE to the people produced no effect, the inhabitants remained loyal to the Government, as did the local authorities, though all without distinction were subjected to a conscription. About 1,000 were thus drafted by NEGRETE and his men, and a forced loan of $200,000 was imposed upon the merchants. The latter unanimously opposed the loan, and a number of them were then arrested. On the 5th, preparations were made, after a review, to go out to meet the Government forces, though with little ammunition and but three pieces of artillery. Finally the _Diario Oficial_, of the 8th, says: "Several parties commenced the evacuation of this city (Puebla) on Saturday evening, and the balance of the troops leaving Sunday morning, first taking the Tlaxcala road, thus indicating a movement toward the Sierra de Puebla, but seeing they would meet the Government troops they wheeled about and directed their march toward Cholula and Atlixco, and probably to Matamoros.

MISCELLANEOUS PRONUNCIAMIENTOS.

Another pronunciamiento has taken place in the neighborhood of Merida and Sisal. The _Siglo_ of the 8th publishes a dispatch from Vera Cruz dated the 6th, stating that the revenue cutter _Juarez_ had arrived from Sisal with the news that the Fifth Regiment of Rifles had pronounced. Gen. ZEPEDA succeeded in making his escape, and Gen. PARRA, who had taken charge of the Government since Vice-Governor VARGAS left, was making preparations to attack the insurgents. These were making a stand at Peto.

Still another pronunciamiento is reported from Assam. It was made by one SOSA, aided by MARIANO PIST with some forty-five or fifty highwaymen who had joined him, and some twenty-five of the National Guard left there by Gen. KAMPFNER. They intended to capture this General, but he escaped and arrived safely at this city last night. Lieut.-Col. VILLA TRAL has been sent to Assam at the head of one hundred men.

The _Constitutional_ announces that Gen. QUIROGA had pronounced in Nuevo Leon at the head of 1,200 well-armed men, and that he had proclaimed the government of SANTA ANNA, after having had an understanding with CUESTA and CANALES. This is a familiar report; the truth is that no one in Mexico pronounces in reality for SANTA ANNA, and those who pretend to do so have only his private funds in view.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ has published his acceptance of the chief magistracy of the future State of Morelos, thus allending the rumor that he was to be appointed Minister to the United States.

CUBA.

Expiration of the Amnesty—Forgiveness to Rebels—The Insurrection at Jaguey Grande Ended—War News—Incendiary Proclamation—Volunteers and Regulars—Havana News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

Day has followed day in the due course of time, and Saturday completed the tale of the forty days' amnesty. Nothing has disturbed the tranquility of the city of Havana, and the past two days have gone by without the reënactment of the bloody scenes such as were beheld a month ago.

On Sunday Gen. DULCE announced, in another proclamation, that the time fixed in his amnesty decree of the 12th of January had expired, and that no one could now expect to reap its benefits. Forgiveness, however, he said, would still be extended to all who abandon the standard of the insurrection and present themselves to the legitimate authorities.

WAR NEWS.

The _Diario_ gives us the following important news concerning the insurgents of Jaguey Grande: It appears to be a positive fact that the insurgents were surrounded and besieged in the Corojo Mountain; that their plan was to join those who have now taken refuge in the recesses of the Zapata Swamp, waiting for the opportunity to make a movement, but now their march was intercepted by the volunteers and forces which left Bemba and Colon to meet them—they had made an encampment on the Corojo, which was afterward occupied and destroyed by the Spanish troops. In it was found powder and ammunition, arms and a considerable quantity of provisions, all of which with some sixty or seventy prisoners, were secured by the Spaniards. JOSE GUERRA, the _Procureur_ or District Attorney at Colon, supposed to be the leader of the rebels, was killed. The _Diario_ simply reports his death, but does not enter into any particulars. The usual causes of death will give way in this case to the greater probability that _cuatro tiros_ killed him, or, in other words, that he was taken prisoner and immediately shot. In Bemba the insurrection of Jaguey Grande was considered at an end, for about a hundred or more of the insurgents had delivered themselves up, claiming amnesty. Those who were still in the Corojo mountain would have to surrender or starve. The excuse of those who give themselves up, is that they were forced into the movement, but, of course, such excuses are expected.

Dispatches received here also state that the insurgents who have lately been overrunning the Colon district, and especially the vicinity of Pedroso and Majini Grande, surrendered themselves to the amnesty, in the Cochinos Swamp. Also, that Col. RIOS had met and fought the insurgents near Villa Clara, defeating them, and it is supposed that the insurrection in that district is over.

The insurgents have captured the town of Mayajigua, near Remedios, and have sacked the stores and burned a quantity of books and the archives of the church and Government offices. They were afterward driven off by a force sent from Caibarien. Numerous accounts of skirmishes between the insurgents and troops of the Government have also been received; but now that the war has been brought into a guerrilla state of warfare, they are not of much importance.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

For some time past there appears to be growing between the volunteers and the regular troops a feeling of jealousy. The volunteers, selected from the lowest class of Spaniards in the island, who have nothing to lose by any kind of disturbance, wish for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. They are still kept on guard at the different Government buildings and garrison Fort Cabanas and other forts. Strong bodies are nightly posted at the Tacon Theatre, at the Aldama's house and on the Belen square. This continual guard mounting seems to have excited some ire—and Sunday the Seventh Battalion garrisoning the Fort Cabanas, demanded of DULCE to save the country and adopt a more vigorous system of measures against the insurrection. When relieved from duty and passing the bay to Havana, they shouted _death to traitors, Viva España_, &c. The City was considerably agitated by this demonstration, but was calmed toward evening. Yesterday morning quite a number of volunteers assembled in the vicinity of the Plaza de Armas, awaiting the return of the Fifth Battalion, whose duty it was yesterday to garrison the Cabaña fort. It was expected the volunteers would with them make a demonstration against DULCE, but nothing alarming took place. The Fifth Battalion enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being the promoters of the Villanueva and Louvre riots, and is looked upon as the probable source of much future trouble. Yesterday forenoon a committee of volunteers called upon Gen. DULCE, and demanded more vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the revolutionists and the alleged assassins of the Carmen-street and Villanueva affairs should be immediately shot. DULCE firmly told them that the Courts of Justice would try the persons referred to, and furthermore that he would allow no meddling whatever in his political and military plans for the pacification of the country. He relied, he said, furthermore, upon the moral sympathy and aid of the United States, so long as in his acts he proceeded legally. DULCE has been receiving reinforcements and can afford to take a decided stand. Yesterday 1,200 of the regular troops arrived. In the meanwhile commerce is suffering greatly from the action of these volunteers, and all business is paralyzed. The ultimate plan of the volunteers was forcibly to remove DULCE and put the Segundo Cabo, or second officer, in charge of affairs. This would immediately inaugurate a reign of terror fearful to contemplate. I have been informed by a volunteer that their plan was laid for a general massacre of prisoners. Twelve guns fired from the Cabaños were intended as a signal to kill all the prisoners in the Cabaña and Morro. Then they were to cross the bay and to assemble with their Havana confederates to kill the prisoners in the jail, a nice little plan, which, if carried out, would have caused uncontrollable excitement. The groups of volunteers which assembled on the Plaza yesterday morning were so excited as to require the personal interference of the Segundo Cabo, the Governor and other high officers to induce them to be quiet and go about their business. They shouted several times "Out with DULCE," "_Viva el Segundo Cabo_," but eventually quieted down. Gen. DULCE's decided firmness saved the situation. He immediately addressed a proclamation to the volunteers, which was posted throughout the city, to the effect that they are misled by the machinations of enemies, who wished to create alarm in their ranks and cause their efforts to become fruitless. He adds that a vigorous campaign against the insurgents yet in arms is to be carried out, and exhorts the volunteers to be calm, and to confide in him and in the laws.

INCENDIARY PROCLAMATION.

The Government, or rather the patrol guard, seized on Friday night a number of incendiary proclamations posted and being posted around Havana, especially in the Jesus Maria district, and calling upon the colored part of the population to rise and aid in freeing the island from the oppressor. Its authors have been arrested and imprisoned, and are to be tried summarily by Court Martial.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer _Columbia_ was detained last Saturday by orders of the Government, and three of the passengers were removed therefrom. One was a Mr. DUDLEY, of Boston, who did not understand the necessity of providing himself with a passport. The other two arrests are supposed to have had political causes. A Key West smack was to have sailed the same afternoon for Key West with twenty-eight passengers, but was detained and one of them removed, but after finding that the passengers all had their documents and passports in order, it was allowed to go out Sunday morning.

The Spanish Minister to Washington, LOPEZ ROBERTS, as a return for the courteous visit of the officers of the American flagship _Contoocook_ on the day previous, visited Admiral HOFF on board on Saturday afternoon, and was received with a salute and the attention due to his high rank. He will leave for Washington this week.

The United States Consulate General is closed to-day, the anniversary of Gen. WASHINGTON's birthday. The American shipping in the harbor makes quite a display of bunting, and the Spanish flagship also flies the starry banner at the main. Salutes were fired to-day by the _Contoocook_.

As the best commentary upon the arbitrary and yet unwarranted arrest of Mr. CASTELLO, President of the Savings Bank, the cash of that institution has diminished since his arrest by $700,000. This, in itself, may be considered a compliment to Mr. COSTELLO's integrity, and a sign that fears are entertained that the affairs of the bank will not in future be so flourishing.

QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

France and Hayti—Important Concessions Concerning the Payment of the French Debt—New Blockade Regulations—Salnave's Attack on Aux Cayes—The Situation.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

The French Admiral has succeeded in obtaining important concessions from the Haytian Government, bearing upon the payment of the debt owing to France by Hayti, and the blockade of the rebel ports. As regards the debt, it has been agreed by the Haytian President and his advisers to give up to the French Government for the present twelve and a half per cent. of the Custom-house receipts at all the ports profiting by foreign commerce—those actually held by the insurgents, as well as those in possession of the Government. The sums collected in the latter ports are to be handed over to the Consul-General of France in Port-au-Prince, and those collected in the rebel ports are to be deposited with the French Consular agent at each place. At stated periods all these several amounts are to be paid over in one amount to the French Government. It is further agreed that if the French Government find it necessary to do so, it shall have authority to exact twenty-five per cent. interest instead of twelve and a half per cent. of the duties in the ports occupied by the rebels. The whole arrangement is to continue in force until the country has been entirely pacified, after which the liquidation of the debt will go on according to the provisions of the old treaties between France and Hayti.

On the subject of the blockade, the Haytian Government has agreed not to prevent French vessels from entering the ports occupied by the insurgents either to load cargo or to take away produce; but it requires that all such vessels arriving from abroad shall go first to Port-au-Prince, or to some other port in possession of the Government, in order that their cargoes may be inspected, and that the authorities may satisfy themselves that there are no prohibited articles on board, after which they shall be at liberty to go into any port of the Republic at their option. Before leaving with return cargo, the Captain or the supercargo will be required to obtain from the French agent at the port a certificate setting forth the nature and value of the cargo. Vessels arriving in ballast are exempt from the above regulation. A notice had appeared in the _Moniteur_, to the effect that the Haytian Government being desirous of maintaining its good relations with all the Powers friendly to the Republic, and with a view to offering equal facilities to their commerce with the country, extends to the vessels of all nations having commercial relations with Hayti, the same rights and privileges as are accorded to French vessels by the convention just concluded with France.

On the 3d of February SALNAVE arrived at AUX

Cayes in the war steamer *Alexandre Petion*, and immediately made his preparations for attacking the place, the plan being for the Government troops now investing the town to advance upon it, and the *Petion* to open upon the forts defending the harbor. SALNAVE gave notice to the Consular agents that he would allow twenty-four hours for the foreign residents in Aux Cayes to leave the place, should they wish to do so. Not only the foreigners, but large numbers of the natives of the town availed themselves of the privilege, taking refuge, most of them, in merchant vessels in the harbor. Two ships, one English and the other French, took about 800 Haytians to Kingston, Jamaica. Everything that could be done was done by Mr. HOLLISTER, the American Minister, who was at Aux Cayes, by the Captain of the British war vessel *Jason*, and other influential foreigners, to induce DOMINGUE to surrender Aux Cayes, and thus to prevent bloodshed and the certain destruction of the place should SALNAVE bombard it; but all in vain. DOMINGUE and the other revolutionists, however, expressed their determination to defend it to the last extremity. The state of affairs in Aux Cayes was very distressing. Provisions could scarcely be had at any price, and there was very little flour in the town. Many of the Haytians who went to Jamaica left with only the clothes on their backs. Only women and children were allowed to leave. All males above the age of 16 were being pressed into the rebel service, and every picket captured was shot in public by orders of DOMINGUE. Before the steamer *Zodiac* left Port-au-Prince for New-York, news was received that SALNAVE had attacked the forts at Aux Cayes, and after cannonading them ineffectually for two days, had drawn off to Petit Riviere, the ammunition of the *Petion* being exhausted. He had sent to Port-au-Prince for a fresh supply of ammunition, and would return to Aux Cayes as soon as he received it, and renew his operations against the place.

Minister HOLLISTER had visited Jeremie and Jacmel in the *Nipsic*. At the latter place he had an interview with the Committee of Public Safety, whom he assured of the deep interest felt by the American Government in the fate of Hayti, telling them, at the same time, that his Government highly disapproved of the improper use that had been made of the American flag by the Haytians. The Committee had issued a decree forbidding all Haytians capable of bearing arms to leave the country at present. Those attempting to leave, if captured, were to be shot, and the property of those making good their escape was to be confiscated.

In the north the insurgents were still holding their ground. They had attacked Gonaives, and succeeded in getting into the town, but the arrival of one of SALNAVE's steamers had compelled them to evacuate it. The steamer *Mount Vernon* had arrived at St. Marc, and, after discharging her cargo there, proceeded to Inagua, and towed back to St. Marc a schooner said to be loaded with arms and ammunition.

Mr. TATE, Minister of Finance, had resigned his portfolio. Rear-Admiral NICHELS, of the *Alexandre Petion*, was reported sick, and was about leaving for home. Capt. HUGGINS, of the steamer *Salnave*, had disappeared, and it was supposed that he had gone to Jamaica. The American house of CUTTS & CO. had made a contract with the Haytian Government for the delivery of 2,000 tons of coal for the use of the Haytian navy.

THE POWELL WILL CASE.

A Decision to be Given in a Day or Two.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Monday, March 1, 1869.

The great case of FOWLER and CULVERT against Mrs. FRANCIS RAMSDELL will be decided in a day or two in the Surrogate's Court. The whole of the evidence has been before the Surrogate, Hon. GILBERT O. HULSE, the case having been closed last week, and he will render his decision in a day or two. The two contestants are daughters of Mr. ROBERT POWELL, the only married son of Mrs. MARY POWELL, the lady who left the property in dispute; and they claim that Mr. and Mrs. RAMSDELL gained an improper influence over the deceased lady, and treated her like a child. The property in dispute amounts to nearly $2,500,000. Mr. RAMSDELL, who was the principal agent in obtaining the signature to the will, came to this City about forty years ago, without friends or acquaintances, and in the greatest poverty. He was fortunate enough, however, to obtain in marriage one of Mrs. POWELL's daughters, and immediately became a rising man. Having become a stockholder in the Erie Railroad, he soon obtained the position of President of the road, which he held for a considerable time. He is now one of the Erie Directors. Mr. RAMSDELL and his wife have lived for a long time in Mrs. POWELL's magnificent mansion at Newburg, where they managed to secure complete control of everything. This was the more easy from the fact that Mrs. POWELL had imbibed spiritualist ideas, and had visions of the new Jerusalem and a host of wonders besides. At one time the great spiritualist HOME resided in her house, and ministered to her mystical fancies. Mrs. POWELL was of the family of the LUDLOWS, several of whom were distinguished officers in the United States Navy during the war of 1812. One of them was a Lieutenant with Capt. LAWRENCE. Mr. ROBERT POWELL, her son, married Miss OSBO[illegible], who is descended on her mother's side, from the excellent family of the RUMSEYS of Maryland. It is alleged that Mr. RAMSDELL unfairly induced Mrs. POWELL to leave all her property to himself and his wife, and thus cut off the daughters of Mrs. POWELL from all participation in the estate of their grandmother. The case has excited a great deal of interest in this locality, and the decision of the Surrogate is anxiously expected.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike transacted no business at their Botanic Hall meeting, yesterday afternoon, beyond receiving new members. It was stated that an official dispatch had been received from Cambridge, Mass., to the effect that all the offices there were now paying the new scale of prices—45 and 47 cents per 1,000 ems.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

The employing printers met yesterday at the Astor House to discuss affairs connected with the strike. Favorable reports were received at all the offices to the effect that they were steadily receiving new workmen, and that although more hands could be employed to advantage, the need was not so urgent as it had been. The following resolutions were passed reaffirming their opposition to the strike, and their intention to resist it.

Resolved, That we are as determined now as when first the arbitrary and unreasonable demands of the Printers' "Union" were made upon us, to resist the domination of an organization whose members are largely made up of those who have little, if any, connection with our special branch of the printing business.

Resolved, That we have the satisfaction of believing that our resistance to this unjust and ill-judged "strike" has effectually prevented the enforcement of other arbitrary measures which were to follow, had this "Union" been recognized as the master of our establishments.

Resolved, That, accepting the statements of this "Union" as being correct, it has succeeded in depriving one-tenth of its members of the privilege of earning a livelihood, and compelled the remainder to support them in idleness; while it has wholly failed to coerce us into a compliance with its tyrannical and unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That the scale of prices which has been generally adopted by the employing printers is admitted by intelligent compositors to be fair and equitable; and, in offering it to the journeymen, we were desirous of satisfying them that we were willing to do all that our business permitted,—our only condition being that we would not be controlled by men whose "Union" seemingly was formed for the purpose of taking the management of our offices out of the hands of their rightful owners.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

An attempt will be made this week to ward off any possible strike on the part of the Bricklayers' Union for eight hours as a day's labor. Committees from both the Union and employers will meet to discuss the question. Perhaps a compromise upon nine hours will be made, and perhaps the eight hours will be acceded to on condition of the reduction of $1 a day from the wages of the men.

The Case of Philip Dickel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In correction of a narrative in your Sunday issue concerning the arrest and subsequent release of a Prussian fugitive, we beg to state the following facts: PHILIP DICKEL, a lumber dealer from the Prussian province of Nassau, was prosecuted for frauds and forgeries committed on private parties in business connections. Advised by the Prussian Government of his departure to the United States in the steamer *Elna*, the Consul-General of the North German Union, Dr. ROSING, caused the fugitive to be arrested. A subsequent dispatch from Count BISMARCK authorized the Consul to drop further proceedings inasmuch as the greater portion of the proceeds of the forgeries had been recovered. The Consul then gave directions for the release of the prisoner, and provided him with funds to reach the West. Before leaving, he confessed his guilt in the presence of the Consul and others. It is therefore plain that the case is free from any mystery, except that in which the Press had enveloped it, and that the case clearly came within the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Prussia, under which the fugitive could have been delivered up had the North German Government so desired. Yours obedient,

KAPP, GOEPP & BURKE, of Counsel for the North German Consul-General.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Proceedings in the Action for Libel by Charles Reade Against the "Round Table"—Reading of Griffith Gaunt in Court.

The trial of the action of libel brought by the celebrated English author, CHARLES READE, against the *Round Table* for malicious criticism of *Griffith Gaunt*, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge CLERKE. The Court-room was densely crowded in anticipation of the continuation of the reading of the novel by VANDENHOFF.

On the opening of the Court, Judge CLERKE, referring to the objection raised by defendant's counsel that the reading of *Griffith Gaunt* ought not to be permitted until CHARLES READE's authorship of the book was proved, added: The defendants' motion is inconsistent with their answer, which justifies the libel in full and admits the authorship. Their motion, therefore, is denied.

The plaintiff's counsel then stated to the Court that Mr. VANDENHOFF was unavoidably called away to fulfill an engagement at Catskill. They had, however, secured the services of Prof. FROBISHER, who would proceed with the reading of the book to the jury. They then called

JOSEPH E. FROBISHER, Professor of Elocution in the College of New-York, who proceeded with the reading of *Griffith Gaunt* to the jury.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock, when the reader had reached Chap. XX. of this remarkable novel, His Honor announced that the Court would take a recess for ten minutes.

On the reassembling of the Court,

Judge CLERKE said: I took the recess which has just expired because I wished to have a consultation with my brother Judges in relation to the reading of this book. I think we have been proceeding erroneously. This book ought not to be read by the plaintiff. The defendants have pleaded a justification of the libel, and it is for them to prove that justification by referring to those parts of the book which they believe bears out their views. It is evident that the affirmative is with them, and not with the plaintiff.

Mr. Whitney—If your Honor please, in answer to your remarks, I beg leave to state that the course we have taken is justified by precedent. There is a case tried in the Home Circuit in 1866, Grace vs. Turnips, which is very analogous to this one. It was an action for libel brought by the author of the *Old Ledger* against the proprietors of the *Athenæum*. They said it was not only the worst novel ever published, but that it was full of flagrant indecency, and of abuse of both the living and the dead. The defendants pleaded "not guilty." After the trial had commenced and gone on Mr. Justice EARLE said the book ought to have been put in by the plaintiff; as it was a question that turned upon the character of the book. If the book was not put in that closed the plaintiff's case. A new trial was therefore ordered, which took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN. Your Honor will find that when the case came on his Lordship raised the same objections, namely, that the book must be put in or the jury would have no means of judging of its character. This is really the most recent case in libel that I have been able to find. It is in the fourth of Foster and Finlayson, *nisi prius*.

Mr. Jewell—I did not make any objection to the reading of the book, for the reason that several objections that are made were so strongly opposed by counsel, and such unjust motives attributed to us, that we were disposed to let them go on. But I must say that however great the pleasure I derived from the reading of this work of art, it seemed to me a great waste of the time of the jury. I suggested that the reading of the book should be put off until we should offer portions in justification; but counsel informed me they intended to put the evidence in a different order. In regard, however, to the case cited by my friend, I must say, as to one feature in which it differs very much from the present case. In that case the plaintiff pleaded "not guilty." That is not the case here. In that case the plaintiff had to prove everything. Here, with a plea of justification, we have the affirmative, and not the learned gentleman on the other side. I agree that they have the right to read the book.

Mr. Gerry—Prior to the passing of this act, a special plea of "not guilty" was the only mode in which an action of libel could be defended. The defendant was not permitted to combine in his answer any theory by way of justification. When this new and anomalous act was passed, there was an innovation introduced. The party after pleading "not guilty" could also take a position which was entirely inconsistent with that plea, for it is provided that he may show that what he had written and published was substantially true. He could go still further, and, having alleged that he did not publish, he could offer evidence in matters tending to a mitigation of damages, so that there should not be a verdict of heavy damages against him. The position of a defendant, therefore, very much resembles that of the person who borrowed the tin pot in the popular story, and who proved first, that he did not take the pot; secondly, that he returned it in good condition, to the owner; and thirdly, that its bottom was out, and therefore it was not of the value set up. The position of the defence is very similar; firstly, they deny it is any libel at all; then they say, that if it is a libel and malicious, every word of it is entirely true; and then, thirdly, they say that even if it be true, and that there was malice in the libel, then there are certain other circumstances affecting the case, so that they should not be assessed in heavy damages. Now, in that position of the case, what is the plaintiff to prove? Are we to read only the complaint and then rest our case? When we come to the jury and ask them to decide the question whether the defendants did or did not state the truth about the book, whether these statements about it were not malicious, whether the defendant has not exceeded the limits of a fair criticism in commenting on this book, I do not see how we can do otherwise than submit to the jury the book itself, in order that they may be fully prepared to answer those questions. They have charged it with being an impure, obscene publication, and unless we place the book before the jury, I do not see how we are to prove the libel. There may be a grave question whether there is any proof of malice, not malice in fact, but malice in law, that malice which the law presumes from the publication of a libel. I regret that we have been compelled to occupy the time of the Court so long with the reading of the book, but I consider we have only discharged our duty in doing so.

His Honor: I think I permitted an error in allowing you to read the book. The plea of justification throws the affirmation entirely on the defendants. It is for them to prove by reading parts of the novel that [illegible] as they have done. They are to select those portions which they consider [illegible].

Mr. Gerry—Well, after all, your Honor, I have done what I think we shall be compelled to do at the end. The defendants must take one of two courses: If they undertake to read specific passages, we have a right to object that they cannot single out specific passages, but they must look at the book as a whole, and its effect as a whole. There is hardly any book ever written that does not contain certain passages which might be called objectionable, or even obscene. If, therefore, the defendants put in those passages, we are compelled to put in the entire novel, and show that the general tone of the book is moral. We show that there is nothing whatever in the book to warrant such a tone of criticism. Thus, if somebody selected certain passages from the Bible, or any remarks of Washington Irving, and thence proceeded to pass a criticism upon the entire works and charge them with impurity or obscenity, we should have to read the books themselves to show their general character. The opinion of the jury must be on the entire work, and not on any passage or chapter.

Mr. Whitney—We wish, your Honor, to be understood as leaving the matter in your hands. There are parts of the book that we do not object to; but we still say that the question is one of fair criticism on the part of the defendants. They occupy a position that is privileged. They are justified in using strong language in this case.

His Honor—There is no doubt that the matter on the complaint is libelous *per se*. But of course if you can justify, the defendants on the ground that the statements are true, and founded on the general tendency of the novel, you are entitled to a verdict. I think I will adhere to the opinion I have expressed that the book must not be read now.

Mr. Gerry—Well of course we bow to your Honor's opinion. Still, I would be glad if your Honor would note the chapter at which we left off reading.

Prof. Frobisher—It is chapter 20.

The plaintiff's counsel then proceeded with the examination of witness.

Edward H. House deposed as follows: I am by profession a journalist; I have been connected with the New-York *Tribune* during the past twelve years; I am an associate editor; I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Charles Reade between six and seven years; I saw him in the Summer of 1866 at his house in London; I resided at his house some five or six months—from the end of May, I think, to some time in October; I knew what literary work he was then engaged on; he was writing *Griffith Gaunt*.

Mr. Whitney—I object to this evidence. The question is not whether Mr. Charles Reade did or did not write the language contained in this book; but the question is whether he used the labors of other men and took his plot from some other man's book, which this witness is not competent to testify to. Nobody but Reade himself is competent to give evidence on this question of authorship of the novel.

Mr. Gerry—I differ with you. I think the evidence must be taken for what it is worth.

His Honor—I think the evidence is admissible. The evidence may show how he prepared the materials of the work and sent the manuscript to the printer. It is no consideration for us how he originally obtained them—whether from the works of other men, or the original productions of his own brain.

Mr. Whitney—We have another objection. The witness did not go to Mr. Reade's house until the larger portion of the work was published.

Mr. Gerry—At the time you were visiting Mr. Reade's house what literary productions was he engaged in writing?

Witness—I know of one or two; I know specially of the novel *Griffith Gaunt*; I saw him write portions of it, and I saw what was done with the manuscript; the manuscript was what was called for by Mr. Saunders, author's copyist; it was copied by him and then returned to Mr. Reade, who went over the manuscript again; it was then sent to the printer's; in some cases by myself and sometimes by others; I saw all the proofs while I was there; I cannot tell who the printer was; it was a printer in Blackfriars; I am acquainted with the firm of Ticknor & Fields in Boston.

Counsel—Do you know how much a page they paid for *Griffith Gaunt*?

Mr. Whitney—I object to that. There is no question as to the arrangement made with Ticknor & Fields; there is no allegation of special damage, and therefore the question of what the compensation was cannot be gone into.

His Honor—I think it is admissible to show the arrangement, as bearing upon the question of general damages.

Witness—It was either three pounds or three guineas a page of the *Atlantic Monthly*; that is about twenty dollars in currency.

Counsel—You have been in Court during the time the libels were read by me?

Witness—During part of the time.

Counsel—Well, you have read those articles in the *Round Table*?

Witness—Yes.

Counsel—Well, during the time you were in England and staying at Mr. Charles Reade's house, did you read those articles, or any portion of them, in the local papers?

Mr. WHITNEY objected, on the ground that there was no allegation of any actual damage to Mr. READE; but the objection was overruled.

His Honor remarking that in cases of slander a special allegation was necessary; but in cases of libel a special allegation was not necessary, because the law presumes there is a damage. But the rule of pleading still holds good—that if any special damage has been incurred it is proper to exhibit it in evidence.

Witness—There was a part of those articles copied into the *London Review*.

Mr. Sewell—We cannot help that. We are not responsible for what was published in England.

Mr. Whitney—I beg your pardon. The rule of common law holds good here that if a man does a wrong act he is responsible for all the consequences.

Mr. Sewell—Well, I think you cannot prove this unless you produce the papers.

His Honor—Oh, I think the evidence of the witness is admissible.

Witness—I saw portions of those articles in the *London Review* and the *Globe*; they had a notice at the head intimating that they were copied from the *Round Table*. The circulation of those papers is quite extensive among literary men, of whom Reade is one; after the articles had so appeared, apologies were afterwards inserted in those papers, stating that when the editors had examined those books they found that the criticisms were false and malicious, and that they had been betrayed into copying them by the supposed literary reputation of the *Round Table*. I cannot state the precise circulation of the *London Review*, or of any other paper; it is a paper holding a very high position; the *Globe* also is recognized as a literary and club organ; it is an evening paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sewell—I had not any business or literary relations with Mr. Reade; I was at his house as a guest; I was not engaged in the newspaper business in London; I have no actual knowledge of the circulation of those two papers; in regard to a weekly paper, twelve or fifteen thousand would be considered an extensive circulation; but I could not swear about the circulation of the *Review*; I judge that its circulation was extensive from the number of its advertisements; I have been on the *Tribune* twelve years, or eleven years; I was on it before I went to live with Mr. Reade; but I would not like to swear even about the circulation of the *Tribune*; I did not act as literary agent to Mr. Reade in New-York City; but Mr. Reade requested me to carry a play of his to a certain manager, and leave it with him; I did so; the play was produced at Wallack's; it was the play of "Never too Late to Mend;" I do not know exactly the circulation of the novel *Griffith Gaunt*; my impression is that when I went to his house he had finished the third installment; it was written from time to time; it appeared monthly in the *Argosy*; Mr. Reade's age is about 50; he has been an author about fifteen or twenty years; I know that Mr. Reade was associated with other authors in the production of one or two of his works; in writing *Peg Woffington* he was associated with Tom Taylor; in *Foul Play* with Dion Boucicault.

By Mr. Gerry—I do not know that some chapters of a book called *Foul Play*, written by Mr. Reade and Mr. Boucicault, were sent back because Mr. Reade had not written them.

Counsel—How large is the circulation of the *Tribune*? Is it a hundred thousand?

Witness—The entire edition is 250,000, that is including the weekly edition.

Counsel—Can you give the jury any idea what is the circulation of those papers, the *London Review* and *Globe*?

Witness—I should suppose the *London Review* is about one-sixth of the *Tribune*; I think the *Globe* is about one-sixth or one-eighth of the *Daily Tribune*.

Counsel—Well, what is the circulation of the *Daily Tribune*?

Witness—Why, I mentioned it before.

Counsel—No; that was the *Weekly Tribune*. What do you estimate the circulation of the daily?

Witness—I cannot tell; it varies very much; I should say it averages now about 50,000; Reade has written some twelve novels; three editions of *Griffith Gaunt* have been published in this country; each edition was, I suppose, about 25,000 copies; I do not know whether Charles Reade has received less remuneration since the appearance of those articles in the *Round Table*; I have no means of knowing.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Gas Nuisance—The Murray Hill Slaughter Houses—Election of President.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

Col. BLISS, counsel for the Board, reported that the examination of the complaint against the Metropolitan Gas Company, before a referee, had been concluded, and that he was ready to present the testimony.

Counsel for the Company asked a postponement for two weeks, owing to the fact that he was unprepared at present to argue the case.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the motion, during which the Commissioners manifested much feeling against the Company. Commissioner STONE said that that corporation had promised eight months ago to remedy this matter, and had failed to do so, and he, for one, would not allow another day's postponement, unless the Company could show that it was honestly endeavoring to abate this nuisance.

Counsel for the Company said that his clients were doing all that could be done to remedy the matter, and assured the Board that they were not trifling with it in the least.

It was finally decided that the further consideration of the matter should be postponed until Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

The complaints of residents of Murray Hill against the slaughter-houses in that locality were renewed by Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER and others of the aggrieved, who spoke at length upon the subject. A letter was read, also, from the Pastor of St. Boniface (R. C.) Church, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, indorsing the complaint and joining in the protest against the perpetuity of the alleged nuisance.

Owing to the absence of Judge CULVER, who was to have appeared for the respondents, the matter was postponed for one week.

On motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, it was resolved that, hereafter, persons applying for permits to erect and maintain slaughter-houses in the City, shall give preliminary notice of their intention so to do by advertising in three morning newspapers, twice a week for two weeks.

The attorney was directed to draft an ordinance which would specifically authorize the Board of Health to take action in the case of dogs which have bitten persons, or of dogs which have been bitten by those who were mad, as no such ordinance exists at present.

Six lodging-cellars were reported to be in an untenable condition, and were, therefore, ordered to be vacated and improved.

The Board then entered upon an election for President for the ensuing term, and after two ballots had been taken, Commissioner GEORGE B. LINCOLN was declared elected.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

Revenue Returns for February in the Thirty-second District.

Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue District, makes the following returns of collections for February:

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1	$4,344 64	15	$9,162 56
2	21,324 11	16	3,677 12
3	2,[illegible]	17	5,246 96
4	6,440 73	18	5,966 94
5	2,061 [illegible]	19	15,748 35
6	7,146 [illegible]	20	21,575 21
8	4,492 [illegible]	22	22,105 27
9	10,196 [illegible]	23	42,765 63
10	9,559 [illegible]	24	35,501 [illegible]
11	4,828 [illegible]	25	61,095 35
12	5,467 [illegible]	26	137,053 46
13	7,441 27	27	[illegible]
Total			$382,157 98

The monthly collections for the fiscal year thus far are:

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
July, 1868	$701,805 64	November, 1868	$467,751 42
August, 1868	1,105,300 08	December, 1868	385,[illegible]
September, 1868	909,935 [illegible]	January, 1869	444,970 45
October, 1868	515,324 [illegible]	February, 1869	382,157 98
Total			$5,[illegible],307 80

The receipts in the same district for the 1st day of March were over $143,000.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Yesterday morning a child four years of age, named JOHN MULLIGAN, residing with its parents at No. 213 Sullivan-street, when with his mother in Sullivan-street, near Amity, ran into the street after an apple which had fallen from his hand. Car No. 100, of the Seventh-avenue line, was approaching at the moment, and before the driver could check his horses one of the animals struck the child on the head with its hoof and inflicted a wound from which the boy died within a few minutes. The driver was arrested and is held to await the result of an inquest which will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER this morning.

JOHN SULLIVAN, aged 35 years, died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital from injuries received on the 15th ult. by being run over by car No. 166, of the Seventh-avenue line. SULLIVAN was at the time of the accident partially intoxicated, and was standing on the step of the front platform when he fell under the wheels of the car. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Nursery and Child's Hospital—The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the officers and patrons of this institution was held yesterday in the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. A large number of ladies were present.

Rev. Dr. EYER presided. After prayer by Rev. Mr. TURNER, the fifteenth annual report of the Secretary was submitted. It stated that the institution was at present free from debt, in consequence of the legacy of $10,000, left by the late Mr. GARNER, a portion of which had been expended, and the balance funded. There were admitted during the year, from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, children, 309; born in the institution, 67; remaining in March, 1868, 306; total, 672. Adults—women with children, 171; for confinement, 74; adults remaining in March, 1868, 102; total, 348. Cared for—Children, 674; adults, 348; totally, 1,022. Remaining in the institute at the present time, 218 children and 102 adults; total, 3[illegible]4.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be $62,845 95, including legacy of Mr. GARNER, $9,400; of G. GOGGILL, $250; Charity Ball of 1868, $12,168 30; Charity Ball of 1869, $15,406 60. The expenses for the year were $58,736 98. Balance on hand, $3,104 97. The report of the Medical Board was then read by the Secretary, showing that during the past year there have been under treatment 1,000 patients, exclusive of many cases of slight ailments common to infancy. Of these 798 have recovered, 34 remain under treatment, and 178 have died. The most prevalent diseases have been those of the respiratory organs, and of the alimentary canal. There have been twelve cases of scarlet fever and eleven of diptheria—two of each proving fatal—and considerable whooping cough and varioloid, but no measles.

After the reading of the reports the children were introduced, and after some interesting exercises they were addressed in a simple and touching style by Rev. Mr. EYER. He then addressed a few complimentary remarks to the officers and manageresses, and congratulated them on the gratifying nature of the reports.

The following officers and manageresses were then elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Du Bois, First Directress; Mrs. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. Susan T. Barney, Secretary; Mrs. Stoughton, Treasurer; Mesdames Averill, Appleton, Abeel, Brooks, Barlow, Barker, Bleecker, Clarke, Cooper, Coleman, Fargo, Jandon, Kingsland, Locke, Macy, McCormick, Shelton, Sullivan, Thompson, Viele, Walker, Wallack, Ward, Martin, Roosevelt, Hoey, Craven, Garner, Van Rensselaer, Knower, McKinley, Lemis, and Miss Hunter, Manageresses.

The children sang the Doxology, Rev. Mr. TURNER pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

The German Republicans on Naturalization.

The German Republican General Committee, (formerly Grant and Colfax Campaign Club,) President SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, has sent the following memorial to Congress:

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States:

The German Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, formerly the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, respectfully represents:

That we heartily approve of the efforts now being made by Congress to amend the Naturalization laws with the view of preventing frauds and to protect the purity of the ballot-box. We consider that a provision to be inserted in said laws transferring the right to naturalize foreigners from the State Courts into the hands of the Federal Courts, would be most effective for that purpose. We have full confidence that Congress, by amending these laws as necessity requires, will faithfully preserve those liberal principles upon which the progress and grandeur of our Republic depend. In order to prevent or to remove wrong impressions we would further respectfully represent that a certain memorial embodying views different from those above set forth, which has recently been presented to Congress, signed by a German Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, jointly with the German Democratic Central Committee of said City, doth not express the genuine opinion of the German Republicans of this City.

That the body calling itself German Republican Central Committee has long since ceased to act in full harmony with the Republican Party; that it oscillates since more than two years, between the two great political camps, and that it follows in this question, as it has done in various other questions, in the wake of the Democratic Party.

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, President German Committee; W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Chairman Executive Committee; HENRY MERZ, First Vice-President; LORENZ BOMMER, Second Vice-President; BENJAMIN LEHMAIER, Treasurer; CHAS. WIRTH, Recording Secretary; PAUL SCHMITZER, Corresponding Secretary; J. FRERERS, Secretary Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1869.

Pardon of a Counterfeiter.

NATHANIEL OAKLEY, who was sentenced for three years to the Albany Penitentiary in July of 1867, for counterfeiting, has been pardoned by the President, on the recommendation of SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JOHN MORRISSEY, PETER B. SWEENEY and WILLIAM M. TWEED.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1, 1869.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	115	5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	85
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅛	72,000	do. bet. call	84½
11,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	118	10,000	Mar. T. 10s ctfs.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	118¼	5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	[illegible]
225,000	do.	118	20	Fourth Nat. Bk.	102
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113¾	20	Ninth Nat. Bank	113
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114¼	40	Bk. of Commerce, bet. call	122
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113	10	Cent. Nat. Bank	110
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	112¾	10	Del. & Hud. Can.	125½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	La. 6s, L. Bds.	71½	5	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	71¾	40	Clev. & Tol.	106⅝
30,000	do. bet. call	71	200	do.	106⅜
39,000	La. State 6s, bet. call	72½	200	do.	106½
			75	do.	107
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	67¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	128
			200	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅝
2,000	Bro. 6s, P. L.	91	100	do.	66½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	91	100	do. b30	67⅛
3,000	Erie 4th M.	85½	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
6,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	80	200	do.	78⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	98½	400	Del., L. & W.	117½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	124
3,000	do. bet call	85½	50	do.	124
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	97½	200	Ohio & Miss.	34
20,000	do.	97¾	300	H. & St. J. Pf. b30	116
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	100	do.	116
10,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 con.	91½	65	N. J. C. R., bet. call	111

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛
2,000	do.	115½	50,000	do.	115
5,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	115⅞	166,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	101⅞
20,000	do.	115½	10,000	do. b3	102⅛
20,000	do.	115⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112⅜
15,000	5-20 C., '62, small	115	10,000	do.	112⅜
40,000	do.	117⅝	21,500	do.	112⅝
10,000	do.	117⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	112⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114¼	50,000	do.	112⅜
20,000	do.	114	10,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40, C. b3	105⅞
15,000	do.	114½	70,000	do.	105⅞
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112⅞	9,000	do.	106
1,000	do.	112⅞	10,000	do.	106⅛
25,000	do.	112⅞			
150,000	do. b3	112⅝			
22,000	do.	112⅞			

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63½	100	N. Y. Cent'l x-d	162
3,000	N. Car. 6s, new	59½	10	do.	161⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	82¾
5,000	do.	87½	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b30	91½
10,000	Ala. St. 8s Bds, bet. call	94½	100	Chi. & R. I.	127⅝
			100	Mil. & St. Pf.	77⅝
10,000	La. 6s ...... b. c.	72½	100	do. b30	78
10,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st M.	80	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	121½
			200	do.	121
5	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	100	Chic. & Alton	159
600	Mariposa	14½	100	Dub. & S. C., bet. call	100
100	Mar. Pf.	33½	200	Morris & Essex	87
300	do.	33½	50	N. J. Cen.	120
300	Pacific Mail ..b. c.	100⅜	10	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	68½
25	American Ex.	41½	10,000	Erie 4th M.	86¼
5	Mer. Union Ex.	16			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40,000	La. 6s	71	100	Chi. & Alton	158
200	Adams Ex.	60⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.	66½
300	do.	60	300	Mil. & S. P. Pf.	78½
100	do.	60½	400	Fort Wayne	124
200	do.	60½	300	do.	123⅞
400	do.	60½	400	Ohio & Miss.	34
100	do.	61	200	do. b10	34½
300	do.	60⅜	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	97
300	Quick. Min. Com.	25½	400	do.	97½
300	do.	25⅛	200	do. b10	97½
100	do. c	25½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅞
300	Mariposa Min.	12⅞	600	do.	91½
100	do.	13½	900	do.	91
100	do. c	13	200	do. b3	91⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.	33	200	do. c	91
800	Pacific Mail	101½	200	Clev. & Tol.	106½
200	do.	101	200	C., R. I. & Pac.	128
100	do.	100⅞	100	do.	128⅛
600	West. Un. Tel.	37⅝	500	do. s30	128
200	do.	37½	100	do. b5	128⅛
900	N. Y. Cen. ex d.	163⅛	200	do.	128⅛
300	do.	163	300	do. b10	128⅛
1100	do.	162⅞	200	do.	128⅛
100	do. b10	163	200	Chi. & N. W. s3	82½
300	do. c	162⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
200	do. b3	163	800	do.	91⅜
300	Reading	93	200	do. b5	91⅜
200	do. b5	93⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n	60	100	Alt. & T. H.	38
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42½	300	Ohio & Miss.	34
300	Adams Express	60½	100	M. So. & N. I. c	97½
250	do.	60⅜	700	do.	97½
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	16	200	do. b3	97⅛
100	Quicksilver	25⅛	100	do. s30	97½
100	do.	25½	100	do.	97⅛
100	Marip. M. Co. s3	14½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
300	Mar. Pf.	33½	900	do.	90½
200	do.	33½	200	do. b10	90
100	Pacific Mail c	101⅛	200	do. b3	90⅛
100	do.	101½	200	do. b3	90⅛
300	do.	101⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	106⅜
100	West U. T.	37⅝	200	do. b10	106½
100	N. Y. Cen. ex. dv. b3	162	600	C., R. I. & P.	127⅝
			100	do.	127½
800	do. s3	161⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	82½
1500	Reading	93⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
700	do. s3	93⅛	100	do. b3	90⅞
300	Fort Wayne s3	122			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Quick. Min. Co.	24½	100	Fort Wayne	120
100	Mar. Min.	13½	100	do.	119½
300	Mariposa Pref.	33	100	do.	119
500	Pacific Mail	100	300	M. S. & N. I.	96⅝
200	do.	100⅛	300	do.	96½
100	do. b30	100	100	do. b5	96½
200	do. s3	100	200	do. b3	96⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Wall-street markets have been somewhat feverish to-day in nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange and in Foreign Bills and the supply of and demand for Money. The Gold Room also moved quite irregularly from hour to hour, the sales ranging from 130¾ to 131¼ ₩ cent, and then back to 131⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds of the United States opened on the Street this morning on the basis of 118¾ for the 5-20s of 1862 and 113½ ₩ cent. for the 1867s, and subsequently fell off to 116½ and 112¾ respectively, the other 5-20s and long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 fluctuating in about the same proportion. There was, to all appearances, a decided *Bull* and *Bear* contest in these Bonds, the Bearish sellers making the most out of the unsettled quotations from London and various sensational rumors from Washington. The same party were buyers of Gold at the advance, by way, it was supposed, of strengthening the rumor that the London and Frankfort markets for 5-20s had given way. In Foreign Bills the actual business at the rise to 109⅝@109¾ ₩ cent. for 60 days on London, and to 109⅞@110¼ ₩ cent. for short sight, was not important in amount, but, as a rule, the leading drawers were firm at the close of the day. Money opened easy to the Brokers in the forenoon at 6@7 ₩ cent., but near the close of Bank hours the Stock Brokers, especially, reported a sharp turn in the demand, and some trouble in making up Bank accounts at 7 ₩ cent. The cause of the sudden change was not very satisfactorily accounted for, although it is confessed that some of the large Banks of the Street are not able to lend freely, so that the demand to carry the Railway and other Stocks falls chiefly upon private lenders.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds of the United State, the State Bonds were higher on Louisiana and steady on other descriptions. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Mariposa Common and Preferred, and about the same as on Saturday afternoon on Pacific Mail. The Railways opened strong on New-York Central and some of the Western Roads, but after one o'clock the market turned downward, and at the late Boards, on the report of a more active Money market, and a rumor that the New-York Central Company would be enjoined by the Courts against the payment of their 15th March Dividend. This rumor, besides being unreasonable in itself, we were unable to trace to any respectable source.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. The Railways left off weak:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110½	*105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	117⅞	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	112⅞
American Gold Coin	131⅜	131¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	66
Virginia Bonds, old	57¼	57½
Missouri Bonds	88	87⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	63¾
New-York Central	*163½	160⅞
Reading Railway	93½	92⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128¼	126⅝
Northwest Common	83½	82¼
Northwest Preferred	91⅝	90⅝
Michigan Southern	97¼	96⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120½	119⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91½	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	100⅝	99½
St. Paul Preferred	78½	77⅝
St. Paul Common	66⅜	65⅞
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	67⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	106	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33¾

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1865	115
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	112⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	117⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	112⅞	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅞	10-40 coup.	*106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	112⅝	6s Currency	102⅜

* Ex-coupon.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108	Tenn. 6 ₩ c. new b'ds.	65½
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 70	101½	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57¼
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 72	102½	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 73	102½	Georgia 7s, new bds.	92
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 74	103½	North Carolina 6s	64
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 75	103	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	60½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 77	103	Missouri 6s	87⅝
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 78	103	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss.	88
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	71½
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	88
Indiana 5 ₩ c.	88	Connecticut 6s	100
Tenn. 6 ₩ c. ex cou.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	94½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	140
Manhattan	142	Market	118
Mechanics'	138	Shoe and Leather	130
America	143	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	108½	Continental	99
Merchants' Exchange	111	St. Nicholas	111
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	112
State of New-York	113	Imp. and Traders'	126
Commerce	122	Fourth National	108
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Tol. W. & W. C. & P.	81
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	[illegible]	Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	78½
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876-'78	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d M. '93	93½
Erie 7s, 1st M.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ind. 1879	[illegible]	New Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 4th Ind. 1880	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st '77	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8s, 1st M. '82	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	109½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
P. R. 7s, guar. by M. C.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., 1875	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pref.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	94½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	[illegible]
Con. Coupon 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	97
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92		

The Treasury Office to-day paid out $1,417,000 in Gold for Interest on the 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Loan of the United States, and received in Gold for Customs, $287,000.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 15, says of the Corn trade:

"The continued wet of the past week has served to keep much land under water, but where there is some elevation and natural drainage it is surprising to find the ground in comparatively good working order. Much of this is to be attributed to the numerous fissures made in the soil during the drought, and the constant action of those subterranean workers, the worms, and their auxiliaries. But the superficial damp and warmth, coupled with the natural tendency of all seeds to germinate in Spring, have made it next to impossible to send well-conditioned samples to market. Hence heaviness has been the order of the day; and with the Northern ports gradually opening in Europe, a sort of paralysis has come over the entire corn trade, more depressing to the values of Spring Corn than Wheat, for the reason that it has relatively been higher; and until March comes to our help, with its stirring breezes, we may remain dull. All calculations have become unsettled, from the unusual weather; but it seems that some thirty years since, at about this season, the turnip-tops had grown so rank that they had to be mown. Astronomers tell us there is a remarkable gathering of spots in the sun, and that this disturbance of our central luminary is always connected with magnetic variations, and possibly with electric action. If so, we must take our fate till Nature reverts to her primitive simplicity, get through the phenomena as well as we can, and leave the question, What will the end be? till we arrive at it. Hay was to have been very dear, but the abundance of grass has kept down the price. Potatoes were to have rotted off, (and not much loss to the eaters, either;) but the few bad left are lost sight of in the fineness and abundance of turnips and greens, and the hard Winter so confidently predicted has woke up the flies in our living rooms. But we may yet see a turn as complete before the Spring has ended, and we think Wheat has by far the best chance. In France Wheat has declined 1s. @ 2s. ₩ quarter, while Belgium has slightly given way, as well as several places in Germany; but at Hambro' prices have been maintained both of Wheat and Barley. In New-York Breadstuffs have rather declined. The arrivals off the coast since the 8th of February were 65 cargoes, of which 19 cargoes were Wheat, 28 Maize, 23 Barley, 3 Beans, 1 Oats and 6 miscellaneous."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

OFFICE OF A. G. CRANE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. Bonds, issued for street improvements, interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. A small amount of the above favorite security for sale by A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax*.

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.

The Real Estate Exchange was yesterday very fully attended, and the various lots offered for sale brought good prices. Bidding was brisk, and the market showed an upward tendency, much more so than was exhibited during the previous week.

The sales of last week were not of so great magnitude as those of the previous one, nor were they of so speculative a character, yet some were of very considerable amount, and in very desirable locations.

Unimproved lots seem now to be most in demand; those in the neighborhood of the Central Park and the Boulevard being, of course, most sought after, and commanding prices which a few years ago would have been pronounced fabulous. Improved property, though finding a ready market, does not bring correspondingly high rates; yet good sales are daily made, and for permanent investments this class of property will, probably, prove quite as profitable to the purchaser as any other.

The increase in the value of property is not confined to New-York. Brooklyn and the various towns along the lines of the Hudson River, New-York and New-Haven, and Harlem Railroads, and in New-Jersey, also feel the demand, and well-located lots, handy by railroad or steamboat communication to this City, are much sought after. For residences, property outside of New-York will, perhaps, for the next six months, be in as great demand, and bring proportionately as high prices as anything within the City limits. The desire for country residences, or for residences immediately outside the City, and convenient to it, is steadily increasing, and will unquestionably continue. Business is rapidly going up town, and taking to itself streets and avenues which, but a few years ago, were occupied by the old Knickerbocker families, and were the most quiet and select. And as these mansions are converted into stores and offices, and the inhabitants are forced to move further and further up town, thus improving the whole upper end of the island, so City real estate steadily increases in value, and all eligible locations about New-York are brought in demand.

Brooklyn feels this increased demand almost as much as New-York, and the same restless spirit, the same desire to buy and sell, that prevails in the New-York Exchange, is also exhibited throughout Kings County. Those who purchased early, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, made fortunes; and many of the same individuals who made handsome profits in these speculations, are now making purchases in the suburbs, calculating upon the steadily increasing demand for residences which may be bought at moderate prices, or hired at reasonable rents.

To-day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction the entire block bounded by the Boulevard, Ninth and Tenth avenues and Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. These are all extremely valuable lots. The excellence of the location will be guaranteed by the conditions of sale, and the owners of the property being also owners of other property in the immediate vicinity, are deeply interested in the improvement of the locality. The terms of the sale are of a very indulgent character—ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneers' fees to be paid on the day of sale; twenty per cent. may be deferred until the 6th of May, and seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for three or five years.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will, at the same time and place, sell some very desirable lots located near Prospect Park, west side. Several other plots of ground will also be offered at auction.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will to-day sell 120 lots of land and seven dwellings on Broadway opposite One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, better known as the Forest Grove property. The property lies on high ground, and parts of it overlook Central Park, the Palisades and the Sound. The proposed new Central Boulevard will pass directly in front of it.

On Wednesday, Mr. A. H. MULLER will sell the four-story brick store and lot No. 35 Water-street; also four-story brick store and lot No. 48 Front-street. The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell a homestead at Harlem.

The advertising columns of the TIMES will from day to day give our readers notice of the sales of desirable property.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 131.8 ft. s. of Concord-st., 26.4x115	$12,500
Amelie-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	5,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Grand-av., 18.9x116	5,250
Canton-st., e. s., 444.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 80x14x80x114.6x82.6x128.6	57,400
Clark-st., lot No. 65, indefinite, gore	4,300
Decatur-st., centre line, 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 238x100	4,075
Degraw-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 46x77.10x46.8x75	1,875
Halsey-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 75x200	3,450
Henry-st., s. s., 103 ft. s. of Harrison-st., —x37x110x24	12,000
Houston-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16x100	4,600
Johnston-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	9,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 90.4 ft. w. of Boerum-st., 23x101.6x23x98	12,000
Lorimer-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Skillman-st., 40x90	7,000
Pearl-st., e. s., corner of alley adjoining Cooper's, 24.4x100x—x—	6,250
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 120 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	2,500
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	4,500
York-st., w. s., 25 ft. e. of Charles-st., 25x100	5,000
1st-st., e. s., 21.3 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 108.6x—x112.5x22.7	4,400
North 1st-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of 9th-st., 100x25	3,800
2d-st., n. s., 140.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x20	6,225
North 5th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	4,300
North 6th-st., s. w. s., adjoining F. Titus, and extending to East River, in depth (agrt.)	22,500
14th-st., n. s., 72.10 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 15x100	2,900
15th-st. and 7th-av., northerly corner, about 40x155.5	8,000
18th-st., s. w. s., 120 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 22x100—x	nom.
Clermont-av., e. s., 195 ft. s. of Greene-av., 120x100	16,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 286.1 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 132.10x25x131.10x27.1	30,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Sackman-st., 38.1x[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton-av. and Sackman-st., n. e. corner, 14x150x26x70.12x124	25,175
Fulton-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 30.10x[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale-av., w. s., 277 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, 50x[illegible]	1,500
Hudson-av., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Fornald-st., 40x94.6	350
Myrtle-av., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100	11,000
New-Utrecht to Flatbush road, s. w. s., adjoining Gulat, 12 acres	36,000
Park-av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,350
Smith-av., s. s., 150 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100	1,000
Stewart-av., s. e. s., 450.9 ft. s. w. of Cowenhoven-lane, 50x120.4	500
Stewart-av., s. e. s., 500.9 ft. s. w. of Cowenhoven-lane, 50x120.4	500
Stewart-av., s. e. s., 200.9 ft. s. w. of Cowenhoven-lane, 50x120.4	450
4th-av., n. w. s., 24.5 ft. s. w. of 14th-st., 21.4x22.10	1,000
Lot No. 182, 183, map Bellaplaine, C.	700
Lots Nos. 329, 330, S. J. Stewart's map Bellaplaine, C.	1,200
Plot at Gravesend, portion of D. Stryker's farm, 11½ acres (agrt.)	5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., n. s., between Washington and Plane sts., 32x88	24,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 63 ft. from Halsey-st., 20x70	4,500
Forest-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 50 ft. front	[illegible]
Garside-st., e. s., 120 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 25x112	330
Hamilton-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 46x20	2,100
Morris-st., w. s., 400 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	3,000
Parkhurst-st. and South Broad-st., 3 tracts	1,180
McKenzie-st., w. s., 320 ft. s. of Sidney-av., 60x100	10,250
Summer-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,000
1st-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Bond-st., 25x75	1,000
11th-st., n. s., 130 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 100x50x30	250

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., portions of lots Nos. 44, 45, all of lot No. 1, block No. 5, Bergen City	$4,000

Hoboken.

Adams corner of 2d-st., 50x100	12,500

Hudson City.

Cliff-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Grand-av., 100x200	6,200
Griffith and Clerk sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,700
Hoboken-turnpike, F. A. Bailey's property, 66x[illegible]	12,500
Montrose-av. and Beach-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	6,400
Paterson-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 25x100	650
Scott-st., w. s., bet. Montgomery and Summit avs., lots Nos. 17, 18, 50x101	1,875
Lots Nos. 1, 2 Chambers' map, 50x100	1,000

Bayonne.

Evergreen-st., lots Nos. 2, 4, section 25, Graves' map, 50x100	[illegible]

Union.

Gardner-st., n. s., lots Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, Bleecker's prop., each 25x100	$2,200
Humboldt-st., s. s., lots Nos. 502, 503, 504, 75x100	1,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	17	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	8,480	Malt, bushels	2,400
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	182
Cornmeal, bags	2,000	Cut Meats, pkgs.	728
Wheat, bushels	17,135	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	50
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Petroleum, bbls.	[illegible]

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, and prices have been well supported. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and lower to-day. Sales 1,688 bales, including 353 bales to spinners, 500 bales to speculators and 104 bales to shippers. Also, 400 bales Low Middling, March, April and May delivery, at 28¼c. down to 28¼c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	26½	26½	26¾	27
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	27½	27½	27¾	28
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	28¼	28½	28¾	29
Middling, ₩ lb.	29½	29½	29¾	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	10,6[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	21,6[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	92,1[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	277,4[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	277,4[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,480,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,404,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,882,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	827,000
Exports same time last year	881,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	400,000
Estimated stock same time last year	368,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,22[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very slow of sale, though prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported of 5,700 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 30@$6 80; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$7 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 85 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@11 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 50@12 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., at $6 20@$9 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $9 90@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at $9@$10, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $9@$10 65 for new Extras, ₩ 196 lbs.; sales 870 sacks. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 90@$7 25 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn Meal has been in very moderate demand at $4 25@$4 45 for Western; $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light demand and depressed in price. Millers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2; No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 55, in store and afloat, and White California at $1 80@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair request and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at 94c.@95½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 01, cash, for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 88c.@$1 03 for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull at about $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Barley rules quiet; 2,000 bushels were reported sold at $2 30 for German, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $2@$2 10 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in light demand at irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bushels Western at 73½c.@74½c., chiefly at 74c., in store, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses March 1, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,191,877	Barley	102,058
Corn	1,240,394	Malt	59,551
Oats	2,112,194	Peas	55,252
Rye	215,611		

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at 85c.@$1 20 for long and short, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been rather quiet, but very firm, including Old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@45c.; English Island at 59c.@62½c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@92c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Rosin at $2 40@$8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 37; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 65; Red Oil at 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05; Olive at $1 50 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy at 19¾c.@20½c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@24½c. for Crude in bbls., and 33½c.@33⅞c. for Refined, in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$32 ₩ bbl., chiefly at $31 87, cash, for New Mess; $31 50@$31 50 for Old Mess; $25 50@$28 25 for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including seller April, on private terms, and seller five months at $32 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in moderate request at 13c.@13½c. for Western, 13½c.@14½c. for City, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are inactive at drooping prices; sales equal to 145 packages, at 17c.@17½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive at irregular prices. Lard has been in limited demand and again lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 590 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City and 18½c.@19c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₩ lb. Sales were also reported of 1,000 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' options, March and April delivery, at 19c. ₩ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 1 5 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more request, chiefly for export, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $30@$33 ₩ tierce; sales 450 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $35@$38 ₩ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand at full prices.

Stocks in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	March 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.	March 1, 1868.
Clear	97	33	130	103	350
Mess	4,172	13,583	17,755	11,471	35,776
Thin Mess	....	711	711	385	1,208
Prime Mess	4	1,499	1,499	1,622	3,253
Prime	674	1,443	2,117	581	2,976
Rumps	....	576	576	117	1,348
Refuse Mess	....	10	10	26	304
Do. Prime Mess	3	32	35	75	160
Refuse Prime	12	288	300	15	409
Other refuse	13	110	123	132	207
Uninspected	....	23,012	23,012	21,158	24,130
Grand total, bbls.	4,975	41,293	46,266	35,625	70,263

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	March 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.	March 1, 1868.
Rep. Mess	3,941	8,082	12,023	6,198	4,032
Rep. Chic. Mess	4,814	3,180	7,994	10,013	15,764
Railroad Beef	....	....	....	....	40
Refuse Mess	787	1,850	2,637	1,894	1,874
Other Refuse	188	651	839	329	590
Tcs. Prime M's	115	5,617	5,732	2,687	2,047
Country Mess	76	911	987	1,177	972
Uninspected tcs.	....	20,424	20,424	16,905	3,047
Uninspec. bbls.	....	12,691	12,691	17,243	10,105
Total tcs. & bbls.	9,921	53,446	63,367	56,511	38,449

SUGARS—Have been in light demand and weaker in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 385 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13¼c.@14¾c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 13¼c.@15½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 16¾c.@20¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been more active to-day; sales have been reported of 152,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also, 6,000 lbs. Stearine at 18¾c.@19¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted back to 95c.@97c., cash and time, chiefly at 95c.@96c. ₩ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line in February, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROTHERS notice thus: The demand for wools during the month just ended was only moderate, although extended to all qualities. The finer grades of domestic wools are in good supply, and have been selling moderately. The continued scarcity of and high prices prevailing for the coarser grades of fleece and pulled wools compel manufacturers to turn their attention to the production of finer fabrics. The lower qualities of both fleece and pulled are scarce, and command high rates. The desirable kinds of California and Texas Wools are sought after, but the smallness of the stocks here prevents a good selection. The sale of Fall Clip, which is less wanted, has been limited to extent. More attention has been paid to fine foreign Wools, and some large transactions in Mestizo, Cape and Australian have taken place at rates materially below those at which they have been held. These descriptions are in light stock, but the demand is not now general, and has not been during the past two or three years. Prices must recede still more to induce our manufacturers to use them, if our domestic Wools continue at prevailing rates. There are no medium foreign Wools in this market. Sales of carpet Wools have been moderate in amount, and prices in gold remain unchanged. The quantity here is small. The first series of auctions at Liverpool of East India and miscellaneous Wools began on the 20th of January, and closed on the 5th ultimo. The attendance of buyers was good, and the bidding animated; rates on East India rose from ½d. to 1d. ₩ lb. Large portions of other kinds presented for sale were withdrawn; but the amount sold realized full rates. The first series of public sales of colonial wools, at London, commenced on the 25th ult. The offerings comprise about 130,000 bales. The tone of the market was firm, and a brisk competition was expected. The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 116,800 bales, 35,738,000 pounds; 1865, 52,207 bales, 24,354,349 lbs.; 1866, 59,629 bales, 21,718,412 lbs.; 1867, 32,917 bales, 11,585,567 lbs.; 1868, 28,212 bales, 11,460,118 lbs. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1869, 3,259 bales, 1,374,494 lbs.; for month up to Feb. 28, 1,320 bales, 500,478 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, March 1, 1869.

	Cents ₩ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 2	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, C	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, C	[illegible]
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₩ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	[illegible]
Pulled, super	[illegible]
Pulled, low	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. ₩ tierce; 20 tons Quercitron Bark, and 20 hhds. Manufactured Tobacco at 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₩ tierce. Market dull and weak.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
JENNY LIND and POCAHONTAS. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham and Miss Jennie Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FRENCH SPY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DOG OF THE PIRATE SHIP, VARIETIES, GYMNASTICS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
SHYLOCK, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices have been received by the English War Office to the effect that the British troops had made reprisals on the natives of New-Zealand in retaliation for recent outrages. The Prussian Diet had agreed to grant the sum of 3,000,000 florins to the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The death of DE LAMARTINE, the French poet and historian, occurred yesterday at Paris.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cleopatra*, we are in receipt of late mail news from the West Indies and Mexico. Our Cuba letter is dated Feb. 23, and gives particulars of the action of Gen. DULCE in regard to the expiration of the term of amnesty, and interesting facts concerning the progress of the insurrection. Our correspondent further informs us that local disturbances were apprehended in consequence of ill feeling between the volunteer and the regular troops guarding the City of Havana, and refers to a plot planned, it is alleged, with a view to securing the supersedure of DULCE by a more popular chief. The news from Hayti has been anticipated. St. Domingo advices report that Republic in an unsettled condition. Pronunciamientos were being made everywhere. The Southeastern Province of Seybo was in open rebellion and troops had been dispatched thither to oppose the advance of the enemy. No definite news had reached St. Domingo as to the result of this move. The Northwestern districts were maintaining a guerrilla warfare against the Government forces. The Southwest Province of Azua was still revolutionized. The town of Azua was, at last accounts, threatened by the revolutionists, and once the latter holds that seaport, the road to St. Domingo City is understood to be open to them. City of Mexico dates are to Feb. 13. They embody details of disturbances at Puebla and mention a few out of a score of pronunciamientos that had latterly been made in different parts of the Republic.

Telegraphic advices from Havana state that the Government troops under Gen. PUELLO had met the insurgents near Cifuentes and defeated them. Three hundred rebels had surrendered at Villa Clara. Gen. LESCA was advancing into the interior without much opposition. Four Spanish gunboats and the man-of-war *Gaditana* were reported off the coast.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Finance were relieved from consideration of the bill on coinage of five-cent pieces. After reports had been made by committees on sundry bills, an animated discussion ensued on the bill to provide for the removal of political disabilities. The name of ASA ROGERS, of Virginia, was mentioned on a motion to strike him from the list, though nothing decisive ensued owing to the expiration of the morning hour. The correspondence between the State Department and the United States Minister at Madrid, was, on motion by Mr. CONKLING, called for. The amendment of Mr. SPRAGUE to the Army Appropriation, was then considered, which led to the presentation of several other amendments, including the claim set up by Massachusetts for advancements made during the war of 1812, upon which a protracted debate was had. In the evening session Mr. PATTERSON continued his speech on the Army Appropriation bill, and advocated the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER; after which the Senate adjourned, at 11:40 P. M.

In the House a large number of bills were, on the call of the States, read twice and referred to appropriate committees. Considerable debate occurred on the proposition to return to Gen. ROBT. E. LEE sundry relics of WASHINGTON, and the intended movement was stamped by resolution. A long list of miscellaneous appropriations were then considered, and confirmed in nearly every instance. An hour of the evening session was occupied by the Committee of the Whole on invalid pensions. A personal discussion occurred between Messrs. SCHENCK and BUTLER about a question of privilege on the Public Credit bill. Appropriations were made for the Bangor Custom-house, and public buildings in Knoxville, as well as for certain Territorial surveys.

GENERAL.

Great difficulty has been experienced by the Court in Richmond in finding an unprejudiced jury for the trial of JAMES GRANT for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD. A large number of talesmen were finally brought from Alexandria and Norfolk, and on Saturday the panel was completed. The trial is now in progress.

Municipal officers are to be elected to-day in the following cities of this State: Rochester, Oswego, Utica, Auburn, Elmira, Troy and Newburg. Great interest is felt in each of these localities as to the result of the canvass.

Eleven blood horses, formerly owned by the late JOHN MINOR BOTTS, were sold on the 17th inst. *Engineer*, a stallion 17 years old, brought $700, which was the largest sum obtained for any single horse. Some of the animals had quite lengthy pedigrees, but none had become famous.

Advices from the West state that the Union Pacific Railroad is not yet open, owing to recent snow-storms, and it is impossible to say when the mails will get through. They are, however, promptly delivered at the end of the Union Pacific Road, and the difficulty is on this side.

Revenue Assessor JOHN W. FRAZIER, of the First District of Pennsylvania, has been suspended by the newly-appointed Supervisor for neglect of duty. It is understood that Assessor FRAZIER refuses to recognize the authority of the Supervisor, and has sent him a letter to that effect, and that he intends to continue to perform the duties of his office.

It has been stated that several States have already ratified through the action of their Legislatures, the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. There is a specified form to be gone through with before the amendment could legally be acted upon by any State, and in the instances cited could not have been complied with. An official copy must be transmitted by the President to the Governor of each State, and by him laid before the Legislature.

A Washington correspondent says that both Republicans and Democrats have agreed by common consent to pay THEODORE M. POMEROY, of New-York, the compliment of election as Speaker by acclamation, to serve twenty-four hours after Speaker COLFAX resigns.

Mr. CHOATE, the alleged Newburyport incendiary, was yesterday indicted on seventeen separate charges of arson. He plead not guilty. The trial will take place next week.

The snow-storms throughout Canada still impede railway traffic, despite the exertions of large gangs of laborers on the snow-drifts.

Two extensive burglaries were committed on Sunday in Boston, when a large amount of jewelry and other property were carried off by the thieves.

The skating match between SWIFT and GOODRICH for the championship of America and a diamond medal, came off yesterday at Buffalo. After a protracted contest SWIFT was declared the winner, and as such was challenged again by CALLIE CURTIS.

Another complaint of bond robbery has been made against the broker, EDWIN B. LEE, of Bergen, arrested some time ago on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $40,000 worth of bonds from the Star Insurance Company.

The rebel Lieut. JOHN C. BRAINE was released from custody yesterday, by order of the Attorney-General.

Gen. ROUSSEAU had an insurance of $10,000 on his life, and that amount has just been paid to his widow by the Company in which he was insured.

Great numbers of thieves are hastening to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies, with an eye to business. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Police Superintendent, is also there, and so are several New-York detectives.

A militia soldier stationed near Pulaski, Tenn., is reported to have committed a gross outrage upon the person of a young negro girl. The father and other negroes caught him and beat him so terribly with their muskets that he is reported to be in a dying condition.

A Mr. ECKERSON died a few days since at Saddle River of hydrophobia, after prolonged and most horrible sufferings. The Philadelphia papers, mistaking the name, have announced the death of Mr. JOHN ERICSSON the inventor, and followed with lengthy obituaries of that gentleman.

A fire occurred yesterday in the City of Jackson, Miss., when the *Clarion* newspaper office and other buildings were destroyed, causing an aggregate loss of $40,000. The publication of the *Clarion* will not be suspended.

The Ohio Republican delegation in Congress had a meeting on Saturday night, and unanimously resolved to support Mr. BLAINE for Speaker, and Gen. ECKLEY, of Ohio, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

At a meeting of the Associated Banks, recently held in Boston, Messrs. CHAS. B. HALL, NAZRO and BEAL were chosen a Committee to proceed to Washington to look after the interest of the Banks, as connected with the bill now before Congress providing for the redistribution of the National Bank circulation.

Last Thursday night a young man, while quarreling in a grocery at East Liverpool, Ohio, stabbed and killed his half-brother, who was endeavoring to get him home.

While Senator BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, was on his way to the capital on Friday, a gang of rowdies entered the car at Charlottesville, and commenced to abuse him. One drew a pistol and threatened to kill him. They were put out, and the train proceeded. The Lynchburg papers reviled him in most abusive terms.

The ship *Harry Bluff*, of New-York, from Cadiz to Boston, is reported to have struck on South Shoal off Nantucket, on Friday. Her crew were landed yesterday at Boston, with the exception of four, two having been drowned and two frozen to death in the long boat while at sea.

NANCY E. CLEM, indicted for the murder of JACOB YOUNG and his wife at Cold Spring, Ind., last September, was yesterday convicted at Indianapolis, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Legislative Gas Investigation Committee met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, and resolved to direct Prof. DOREMUS and two other chemists to analyze the gas furnished by the different Companies. The Committee will to-day examine the officers of the different Companies.

Rev. ABBOTT KITTREDGE lectured last evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, having for his subject "The Mount of Sinai."

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The hearing in the case of the Board against the Metropolitan Gas Company was deferred until Thursday, and that of the residents of Murray Hill against the slaughter-houses of that locality until Monday next. Mr. GEO. B. LINCOLN was reelected President of the Board for the ensuing term, and an adjournment for one week was finally ordered.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and granted twenty-nine new licenses. Seven complaints against liquor-dealers for infringement of the law were disposed of. Only one license was revoked, and the Board adjourned for one week.

The Sixty-second Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening at Steinway Hall. There were eighty-seven graduates.

The general markets were quiet, as a rule, yesterday. Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Whisky, Pork and Lard were cheaper. Corn was dearer. Sugars were less buoyant. Freights dull and drooping.

Transactions at the Live Stock Markets yesterday were unusually active. Prices of beef cattle were more firm and ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. higher than they were reported one week ago. Prime bullocks found a ready sale at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb., net weight. The demand for smooth and thrifty steers is excellent. Fair to good bullocks will sell for 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. Trade in sheep is also active, and prices are well maintained at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., live weight, for good to prime mutton sheep. Inferior droves are sold at intermediate prices, between 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. A few prime sheep brought over 9c. ₱ lb. There is more activity in the swine market than usual. Trade is fair at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb., for City dressed, with occasional sales at 14¾c. ₱ lb. Western dressed ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. less. Live hogs are so seldom sold that it is difficult to ascertain what the market price really is.

Gen. Grant and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Gen. GRANT is reported as saying to Mr. DELANO that if he could judiciously do so he would gladly give him a place in his Cabinet, but the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue he regarded as among the most important offices in his gift—fully equal to a Cabinet position.

If Gen. GRANT be correctly reported, it is manifest that he fully understands the great importance of this office to his Administration. His conversation, together with the fact that the announcement of this appointment precedes that of the Secretary of the Treasury, and must have been determined on without consultation with the person who is to fill that office, shows that under the next Administration the Commissioner, although nominally a subordinate of the Treasury Department, is, in fact, to be the responsible head of the Revenue Bureau. This is as it should be. Mr. ROLLINS was never more than the nominal head of that bureau, always liable to be overruled by the Secretary, and not infrequently by a mere clerk in the Secretary's office. We believe it is true that although Mr. ROLLINS has held the office for nearly four years, no assessor or collector was ever appointed on his recommendation, while for the last two years the Secretary has hardly gone through the form of consulting him upon the minor appointments of the Department. Such a course is destructive of all discipline and of all efficiency. No subordinate cared for the Commissioner, and they obeyed or disobeyed his directions just as it suited their pleasure. All understood that to quarrel with him was to gain the active support of the President. The Commissioner found himself at the head of a bureau, the subordinates of which he could neither appoint nor remove, and whose official action even he was unable to direct.

Mr. ROLLINS' administration has not been a success, but no one can truly affirm that he is responsible for the failure. Opposed as he has been almost from the start by the President, with the whole force of the Administration, and particularly its thieves, which certainly have constituted its most active if not its most numerous class of adherents, arrayed against him, success was never possible. A man with a different temperament from that of Mr. ROLLINS might have attempted more, but his failure would have been equally certain and perhaps even more disastrous. Dissension and weakness at Washington have been the bane of the revenue service, and the primary cause of its complete demoralization.

But under the incoming Administration all this will be changed. Gen. GRANT understands, as only military men can understand, the moral power of discipline. He knows that to be useful his Commissioner must be respected, and to be respected he must be the actual head of his Department. He must have power—sole and absolute power and control over his own subordinates. The President elect will never hold the head of a department responsible for the conduct of subordinates he did not appoint, and whose removal from office he is powerless to effect. We expect, therefore, that entire control of the revenue service will be accorded to the Commissioner, and for that branch of the Treasury Department he will be held responsible.

Thus administered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most important offices within the gift of the President elect, not surpassed in consequence by any in the Government.

In giving the Revenue Bureau a responsible head Gen. GRANT will have taken the first step requisite to a successful enforcement of the Revenue law; but even with a united Executive Government at Washington, success will not be attained without an effort.

He who supposes that all whisky rings are to expire with the present Administration, and that no bad men are to seek and obtain office under the next, has but little knowledge of the wide-spread demoralization which exists when it is only a question of cheating the Government. Many bad men will obtain office. Many who enter office with entirely honest purposes will be corrupted afterward, for human nature will not change with the change of Administration, and the temptation to cheat will be as great as ever.

But before a Commissioner can suppress fraud he must be able to establish the fact of its existence. Specific allegations of fraud must be supported by specific proof. How is the Commissioner in Washington to obtain the knowledge, first, that fraud exists, and second, the proof by which its existence may be established? This at best is extremely difficult for him to do, and under the present law we deem it well-nigh impossible. Of course the matter would be greatly simplified if the local officers would do their duty. But the greater proportion of the local officers in the great centres of revenue collection will *not do their duty*. These *never have* and *never will*; and under the present law it is not within the power of the Commissioner to compel them to do it. The difficulty is for the Commissioner to know what particular officer is violating his duty. Take the case of a distillery in New-York, that accounts regularly for 85 per cent. of its assessed capacity. Now how is the Commissioner to know whether the distiller actually produces 85 or 125 per cent. of the estimated capacity of his distillery? Under the present law it is all in the hands of the local officers, and they are a close corporation. The law proceeds upon the theory that the mere declaration that the local officer is to be held to a strict responsibility for the frauds committed in his district is sufficient to secure his vigilance and fidelity, and leaves the Commissioner no means but the impossible one of personal supervision, of tracing the vague and shapeless charge of fraud to the particular district where it has been committed.

Local officers should undoubtedly be held responsible for frauds in their respective districts, but human nature will have to undergo a radical change before men are found willing to convict themselves, either of collusion or incompetency, by reporting the existence of corruption in their own districts so long as the law affords them the means of settling and covering up matters that should be subjected to the widest and most searching investigation.

Hence it is a mere mockery to talk of holding them responsible without giving to the Commissioner power, through a numerous and trusted staff acting directly under his orders, and in conjunction with the Supervisors, of ascertaining whether the law is enforced, and if not, of fixing the responsibility for the failure upon the proper officer. As the law now stands, the Commissioner has no means of ascertaining whether the law is enforced in any particular district other than those that are open to every citizen. We have no doubt Commissioner DELANO will very soon discover this defect in the present law and ask for its amendment.

Another and more serious difficulty, which the Commissioner will encounter in his efforts at reform, arises from the fact that the officers upon whom he must rely for the punishment of fraud do not belong to his Department, and are not under his control. Nothing can be done in the way of enforcing this law except with the aid and coöperation of the *District-Attorneys*. The Department must rely upon the Courts for the enforcement of the law, and the faithful collection of the revenues will depend more upon a half dozen appointments to be made by the Attorney-General than upon any other dozen appointments to be made in the Revenue Service proper.

With the right men for District-Attorneys in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, the Revenue laws can be enforced, and the taxes on whisky and tobacco collected. With a majority of these places filled with corrupt or inefficient men, success will be greatly imperiled if not entirely defeated.

Knowing the conscientious efforts that the President elect has made to inform himself thoroughly upon the workings of the Revenue Service, we are sure that he will at once recognize—if he has not already done so—the vital necessity of so filling *all* the offices that have any direct bearing on the collection of the internal tax as to secure a harmonious coöperation of the various officers of the Government, in the interests of energy, honesty and the conviction and punishment of the wretches who have for four years robbed the country under every pretext that a crafty and criminal imagination could invent.

Count Bismarck and Napoleon—The Prospects of Peace in Europe.

The war-clouds seem once more to be gathering in Europe. With the approach of the campaigning season, HERR VON BISMARCK has resumed his position as the foremost man in North Germany—trusted at Berlin, supreme in the Chambers, and more impatient than ever of either opposition to his designs or delay in their execution. His language with regard to the recalcitrant North German Princes who refuse to accept their situation was at once contemptuous and ferocious in a degree hitherto almost unparalleled, even at Berlin. In advocating the sequestration of the private property of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse Cassel, he defended the system of espionage by which their designs against the Government had been brought to light, and spoke of the necessity of "pursuing these reptiles into their holes"—*i. e.*, following them up by means of spies in the countries where they are sheltered, in order "to see what they are about." "Reptiles" is a strong word when applied to Ex-Sovereigns whose only offense is that they clung as long as they could to "rights" at least as "divine" as those of the House of Hohenzollern, and now waste their time on ineffectual protests, and their money on a "Hanoverian Legion," which may figure on paper as a magnificent body of uniformed and decorated chivalry, but which cannot possibly afford Prussia any serious disquietude. And in taunting his old opponent, HERR VIRCHOW, with his unwillingness to recognize danger in the attitude of France, he used the following words:

> "I am in danger, I say, of being told that I am a prophet of evil, and that I am constantly speaking of a dagger being directed against our breast which that honorable gentleman cannot see. It is my comfort that there was a time when that honorable gentleman could not see hundreds of thousands of bayonets which were clear enough to the eyes of everybody else. The sleepy chamberlain of King Duncan did not see the dagger in the hands of Macbeth; but it is the duty of those who have to watch over the interests of a great nation to keep awake and watchful. I say peace seemed to be threatened; and I may add that it was threatened through a misunderstanding. The danger of the situation has decreased since the Ministry of the Danubian Principalities was changed, and other events have drawn attention in other directions."

"The danger of the situation has decreased," but the mode of stating the fact does not tend to calm Germany, conciliate France or reassure Europe. In fact, critics of an alarmist tendency of mind might not unreasonably draw the conclusion that the precise reverse of all these effects was intended. Certain it is that the German Press is excited, and the French Press driven into frenzy by the last quoted speech, which, to the latter at least, reads like a vailed defiance. There are rumors too of signs once more of warlike agitation in Roumania, which under Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern is widely regarded in South-eastern Europe as a crater through which volcanic agencies emanating from Berlin may at any time be manifested.

Taken together, it is impossible to disregard the dangerous aspect of these recent signs of the times. Although last year passed over, after all, without an outbreak, nothing occurred that can fairly be said to have brought a permanent pacification nearer to hand. On the other side of the question it may be argued that the very imminence of the crisis last year, and the rapidity with which the public alarm subsided after pacific assurances had once been exchanged, may be regarded as good reasons for hoping that the dangers to the peace of Europe which are now threatened may be dispelled in the same way. We still refuse to believe that either the Emperor NAPOLEON or the Prussian people desire war—the cautious anxiety for the security of his dynasty of the one, and the patient confidence in their own future of the other, tend to forbid the supposition. The danger, we fear, lies in the arrogance of Count BISMARCK and the impulsive sensitiveness of the French people. On one side a pacific ruler and a proud and warlike people; on the other an ambitious and imperious statesman flushed with success and brutal with consciousness of power, and an equally proud, though less impetuous people—such we fancy are the elements of the situation. For the sake of the peace and prosperity of Europe generally, it is to be hoped that the statesmanship of NAPOLEON, and the self-restraint of the German people may avert the threatened danger.

Senator Sherman and Mr. Hooper's Bill.

The reputable portion of the financial community has protested with great unanimity against the Treasury practice of selling gold secretly, and negotiating the sale of bonds, through the intervention of brokers, at the cost of heavy commissions. Bankers and business men in all the leading cities have entreated Congress to take from the Treasury the power of playing into the hands of favored speculators by secret issues of bonds and secret sales of gold. They have asked that the authority under which the amount of gold interest-bearing bonds has been largely and unwisely increased shall be restrained—that the Treasury, when it has gold to sell, shall sell it openly—and that its officers shall themselves perform the service for which others have been largely paid. These amendments have been urged as well to promote economy and improve the public credit as to prevent the recurrence of transactions which have brought disgrace upon Treasury management.

All these points are covered by Mr. HOOPER's bill, which the House promptly passed on the 18th February. It may not be absolutely necessary to avert under Gen. GRANT the mismanagement which has too often characterized the Treasury under the present Administration; but it gives the form and force of law to a policy which has the approval of sound financiers throughout the country, and tends most surely to improve the national credit.

This measure, valuable as are its provisions, and strong as is its indorsement by the public, lingers in the Senate Committee. Mr. SHERMAN might any day report it and enable the Senate to pass judgment on its merits, but he allows it to sleep. It is, of course, unpalatable to him personally. It demolishes his pet crotchet, and plays havoc with the speculative interests and the Treasury practices which he is willing to perpetuate. These are reasons why he should vote against and speak against it in the Senate, but they furnish no excuse for his attempt to kill it in committee. It is altogether too important to be sacrificed at the bidding of those who profit by the present system, or to enable Mr. SHERMAN to air hobbies for which the country has no liking.

Departmental Responsibility—The Condition of its Exercise.

The remarks attributed to Gen. GRANT with all the appearance of truth, in regard to minor appointments, indicate the clearness of vision and the integrity of purpose which will govern the practical details of his administration. As a soldier, he learned the necessity of associating power with responsibility and duty with the conditions essential to its efficient exercise. As President, he intends to introduce the same principle into the management of the Departments. The head of each will be clothed with the authority requisite for the vigorous and faithful performance of its duties, and will be held accountable for the capacity and conduct of his subordinates.

One of the political misfortunes of late years has been the tendency of the President to take cognizance of all appointments. High or low, great or small, he has busied himself with them to an extent which must have been as vexatious personally as it has been injurious to the public service. Personal and partisan considerations have been paramount. There have been friends to save and enemies to punish, and with these objects to be fulfilled, the real needs of the Departments have been overlooked. In this manner, the system which has demoralized our politics, and degraded and impaired our civil service, has reached its climax. The time and energies of the President have been frittered away with the details of appointments and removals, of which the departmental chiefs are alone competent to judge.

This great scandal and most disastrous evil Gen. GRANT means as far as possible to end. He will not consent to be the dispenser of small patronage. He will not take cognizance of the paltry business of office-hunting or the petty particulars of the Departments. He will not give heed to the herd of impudent politicians, who on the plea of party service claim the right to control local appointments. It is not in his power, unfortunately, to purge this stain from our system of government; for *that* relief the country must rely upon civil service reform on the basis of Mr. JENCKES' bill or some similar measure. So far as he can, however, Gen. GRANT intends to turn the office-hunting stream from the White House, and to purify the manner of making appointments by leaving the heads of Departments to scrutinize applications and make the recommendations on which he will act.

A new element of responsibility will thus be secured. As matters now stand, only nominal responsibility exists anywhere. The Executive cannot possibly be competent to determine the fitness of individuals who are thrust upon him, nor can the Secretaries fairly be made accountable for the unworthiness of subordinates whom they appoint at his instance. One of the most valuable guarantees of general efficiency is in this way destroyed. The result we have in the corruption and incompetency of the civil service, and the conflict as to responsibility, which are among the disgraceful incidents of the day. The virtual transfer of the appointing business to the Cabinet officers will of itself be a wholesome change. It will make their selection of subordinates, from heads of Bureaus downward, a duty, the consequences of which they cannot hope to evade. They will have the power they should have to insure efficiency, and the public will know to whom censure belongs if the working of the Departments be not as it ought to be.

The theory on which Gen. GRANT's action will rest is impregnable. It will make responsible authority a verity by concentrating it in hands best fitted to use it wisely, and will enable the President to gather about him as advisers a higher order of men than is always possible when Cabinet officers amount to nothing more than Executive clerks. In their relation to him, they will be masters of the *personnel* of the Departments whose affairs they respectively administer.

The complete efficacy of the reform, however, is in a large degree contingent upon the doings of the Senate. The law which cripples the President and strengthens the knaves' tenure of office will equally obstruct the path of the Secretary who would purify his Department. Mere clerks he may dismiss at pleasure; but the higher grade of subordinates whose misconduct brings odium upon the Government, are fortified in their positions by the pride and obstinacy of the Senate. If the rascalities now complained of be not abated, and the officials compromised be not removed, the country will know whom to blame. The House has done what it could to enable Gen. GRANT to carry out his ideas of efficiency and responsibility; the Senate takes the rascals into its keeping, in order that it may retain opportunities of thwarting him and his policy. The Senate, in short, has constituted itself the bulwark behind which untrustworthy officials may for a time mock the policy on which Gen. GRANT proposes to proceed, and nullify the doctrine of responsibility on which he desires to organize his Cabinet. Senators may equivocate and explain, but from this ugly fact there is no escape while the Tenure-of-Office acts remains upon the statute book.

The Mexican Troubles—Robbers, Not Rebels.

We are now told that while the late "uprisings" throughout Mexico, and especially through all the Pacific States, were not exaggerated in the former news, the motive of a part of them was at that time wrongly reported. Plunder, not politics, was, it appears, the moving spring in some of these demonstrations, and even the object of Gen. NEGRETE's *pronunciamiento* at Puebla was to capture a train with $3,000,000 in gold, which was on the road from the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz.

This news the Mexican Government announces with great satisfaction for the benefit of mankind in general and of the United States in particular. NEGRETE's movement "had no political purpose whatever." It is not rebels but robbers that haunt the highways and menace the mints, seizing a *conducta* here, a city there, and rendering travel and property-holding a peril throughout Mexico. It is *only* robbers—nothing more. Had there been insurrection in the Puebla stroke, the Government of JUAREZ would have been alarmed; but, as for mere brigandage—bah! people are used to that in the "sister Republic," and it is not worth thinking of.

The truth is, that three-fifths of Mexico is practically under the domination of organized gangs of robbers. NEGRETE's capture of Puebla with 500 followers, and their dispersing on the approach of Government troops, is only an illustration on a larger scale of daily life and experience in Mexico. From the Indian bandit-chiefs in their rocky mountain fastnesses to NEGRETE in the streets of Puebla, the footpad is the pest and peril of society, and especially of travel. The Government may think it is fine to reflect that it is only robbery—not rebellion—that menaces the State; but the difference to the happiness and prosperity of the people is not striking.

There is one remarkable, and perhaps hopeful, item, however, in the last Mexican news. GUTIERREZ (who once commanded, we believe, the Fourth Division in the Mexican Army, and turned professional footpad and kidnapper, in order to make a better income,) was lately captured in Durango, where, at the head of his gang, he has been robbing right and left. "He attempted to make his escape," says the account, "by bribing his guard, offering them $64,000, *but without effect*." We confess that we are exceedingly incredulous about this story. It would certainly be a Mexican miracle, if true. *If* true, however, it is evidence of a brighter day for Mexico, and let us therefore hope that there may be some shadow of foundation in the strange story.

Judge Bedford's Charge.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, yesterday, at the opening of the March Term of the Court of General Sessions, City Judge BEDFORD took occasion to speak of some of the alarming phases which have recently characterized crime in this City, and asserted that a "standing battle now exists between the authorities and the violators of law." We are glad to have this assurance from his Honor, and trust that the vigor and determination which have marked the conduct of his colleague, Recorder HACKETT, and the prosecuting officers of the county, during the last month, in dealing with offenders, will not be intermitted until the dangerous classes have found out that their misdeeds are no longer to be committed with impunity. Let the penalty of crime always be prompt and sure, and the stigma which has been justly fastened upon the fair fame of the City by the daring outrages of unpunished thieves and ruffians will soon be removed.

Judge BEDFORD rather takes exception to the very general opinion that the recent course of our criminal Magistrates demonstrates that they are at last arousing to the necessity of vigilance and to the understanding of the responsibilities with which they are clothed. He argues that there never has been any laxity on the part of the Magistrates, and makes the unwillingness of citizens to serve as jurors the scape-goat of any shortcomings which have been connected with the administration of our criminal affairs.

We can only half agree with the conclusions of Judge BEDFORD in this respect. The selfishness and recusancy of jurors have had, indeed, much to do with the slow course of justice, but the partiality and remissness of officials have been far more detrimental to the public interests than the lack of zeal on the part of jurors. The faults of the latter are the outgrowth of an imperfect and unfair system; those of the officials can be directly traced to the influences of partisan politics.

In one point, however—perhaps the most important which the charge contains—we heartily concur with all that Judge BEDFORD says. He refers to the need of reforming the existing code of criminal procedure by stripping the laws of their "cumbrous and faulty formulas, which are entirely unsuited to the age." This done, there can be no doubt that the administration of justice would be simplified and facilitated; and we share Judge BEDFORD's hopes that the present Legislature will adopt the new Code, which has been for many years prepared—framed by a commission of the most talented and experienced members of the Bar,—but the passage of which opposing influences have hitherto succeeded in defeating.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. SMITH (John) arrived in Washington yesterday, and soon afterward had an "interview" with Gen. GRANT. It is rumored that the business of Mr. SMITH was to obtain an invitation to accept a seat in Gen. GRANT's Cabinet but SMITH himself is very reticent on the subject, and refuses to say whether he has concluded to accept the offer which he thinks GRANT may conclude to make. SMITH gave Gen. GRANT his "views" on the *finances*, which showed him to be well fitted for the Treasury Department; he also gave his views on our *foreign* relations, which indicated his remarkable adaptation to the Department of State; his views on *army* affairs, which agreed exactly with those attributed to GRANT, proved him properly qualified to be Secretary of War; and in like manner when he touched on Postal, Legal and Naval affairs, (on all of which he was desirous that GRANT should hear his "views;") he demonstrated his ability to fill the place of Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, or Secretary of the Navy. We ourselves are entirely in favor of the appointment of SMITH, but we are not yet prepared to say to what place.

Poor LAMARTINE has passed away at last. For years past, the mind of the great French sentimentalist—who was a poet by nature and a politician by accident—has suffered from a decay as lamentable as that which previously overtook his fortune, and we have heard nothing of him but occasional wails over his fate and appeals for relief. Though he failed as a statesman, it was at a time when failure was fate; and his genius as a writer will cause him to be mourned in France as BERANGER was mourned.

The language that has been used in this country against the *Alabama* Treaty with England, points, not to a different form of treaty, but directly to *war*; and on this question the *Saturday Review* (London) says:

> "Yet it is incredible that any serious politician in the United States should contemplate, after years of negotiation ending in the concession of almost every American demand, an utterly unprovoked resort to arms. It is, indeed, by latent menaces that American diplomacy has succeeded in alarming the timid portion of the English community, including, perhaps, more than one statesman high in office; but there is a limit to the concessions which might be preferable to a rupture. If the treaty is not ratified, there ought to be no hurry in recommencing negotiations. After approaching to the verge of humiliation in its anxiety for justice and conciliation, the English Government has thrown upon the United States the responsibility of deliberately keeping the quarrel open. No great importance should be attached to the willful retention of a pretext for war. Grave as the evils of war would be, it would be better for England to face it at once than to submit to intolerable degradation. A war gratuitously commenced for the purpose of avenging on England the recognition of belligerency which was simultaneously accorded by France, and two or three weeks later by every European Power, including Russia, would be an outrage revolting to the moral sense of mankind; and ultimately it would not go unpunished."

Before rejecting the treaty, the Senate should indicate distinctly its grounds of dissatisfaction, and the new demands that are to be made upon England. The people should comprehend exactly where the Government stands, and the position it is prepared to take in regard to this long-outstanding question, which must some day in some way be settled.

Two months ago a gentleman named ROGERS was murdered at the door of his house in this City. For a while, a great noise was made about catching his murderers and executing summary justice in the case. Latterly, however, all interest in the matter seems to have died out, and the public are rapidly forgetting the occurrence in the rush of new events. Have the resources of the authorities actually been exhausted, and is the case to pass into the list of undetected murders.

Day after to-morrow, GRANT had better look out for his pocket-book, and COLFAX for his watch, and SHERMAN for his gold studs, and each member of Congress for his diamond ring, and everybody for any valuables they may have about their person. Large delegations of the most expert pickpockets have gone on to Washington to attend the inauguration, and some of them are sharp enough to steal a man's clothes from his back. Their harvest will, of course, be reaped from rural visitors, but everybody had better be on the lookout.

The Customs revenue of the Government at this port during the last week reached nearly three-fourths of a million a day; and for all February showed an increase of nearly two and a half millions, as compared with February of last year. Washington dispatches report the aggregate coin reserve of the Treasury Department at ninety-eight millions, and the currency balance at about thirteen and a half millions. At the close of January the coin reserve was eighty-eight and three-fourths millions, and the currency balance seventeen and a half millions. The coin and currency balances of the United States Sub-Treasury on Saturday were $88,540,000, against $88,270,000 at the end of January.

New-York has something to learn from her young sister metropolis, Cleveland, which has been just setting up one of the readiest, cheapest and most popular institutions of science and literature. Cleveland has set up a free library, under one of the best laws of Ohio, which authorizes a tax of one-tenth of a mill to be levied for free libraries, in every city with a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants. The young library is under 6,000 volumes, but the achievement is of infinite value in the example thus offered to the people of other States and cities. Wealthy New-

York could easily get up a score of such libraries, and perhaps a few of them may, in the long run, do more to civilize our young barbarians than the additional six hundred men now proposed as a reinforcement of the present Police army.

We did not intend yesterday to speak of our groaning "over the decoy of the 'legitimate' drama," for we don't know that *that* furnishes any cause of groaning. The proof-reader who thus distorted our grief over the "decay of the drama," and who at the same time gave BOOTH's Romeo one of the "largest" instead of the *longest* runs, is responsible for the dreadful groaning of the distracted readers of our enigmatical topic yesterday.

It is amusing to see the different members of the Bourbon families putting forth their claims, arguing their case, displaying their merits and making pitiful appeals in their own behalf through the newspapers. It's all up with the ancient, gorgeous and terrible dynasty of the Bourbons when they have to beg for recognition through the newspapers. It's all up with divine right. It's all up with poor old royalty.

The well-known ruffian A assaulted and robbed the respectable stranger B. The Police succeeded in arresting A, who immediately gave "bail" and was released, but B was locked up in the House of Detention, where he will find himself well punished during his incarceration. This curious item, with slight variations, is constantly appearing in the newspapers of this City.

Mr. GLADSTONE spoke like an oracle recently, at the Fishmonger's Hall dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers, setting forth his purposes in general terms. But his grand design was sufficiently foreshadowed as one which would undo the old policy of England regarding Ireland and Irishmen, and put the latter on a level with Englishmen and Scotchmen,—thereby helping to turn the respectable history of England into a sort of "old almanac." Times are greatly changed when Earl SPENCER, the Viceroy, hobnobs familiarly at a banquet with Cardinal CULLEN, as at the Dublin Mansion House the other day. A Catholic—O'HAGAN—is Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and in a year or two a Catholic may sit in the seat of Chancellor MORE without any inordinate anxiety about the head on his shoulders.

A French Dr. BUISSON, in the magazine called *La Ferme*, says he himself had hydrophobia caught from the bite of a dog, and cured himself with a Russian vapor bath heated to fifty-seven degrees, centigrade. Unless the man is a downright cheat, there is probably something in this vapor-action relieving the circulation through the pores of the skin; and it should be remembered by those who may, at any time, have to deal with a case of hydrophobia. This is not the first time those vapor baths have been spoken of as an effective cure of that terrible malady.

The Popedom does not seem to "bate a jot of heart or hope." A review of the Roman army, as a pretty significant hint for the Garibaldians and other *carbonari*, made a splendid feature of the late Carnival festivities at Rome. And now it is stated that the Ecumenical Council will, next Autumn, arrange for the election of all future Popes, during the life of incumbents, in order, of course, to guard against that danger of swapping horses in the very act of crossing the stream, which Mr. LINCOLN so shrewdly warned people against. A hitch in the conclave, a "ring" (Fisherman's) of *ultramontane* Bishops, or a row in the street, might result from the present custom; and the powers that be seem prepared to forestall any such *contretemps*.

A letter from Frankfort to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says it is believed there, by parties likely to be well informed, that Ex-President JOHNSON does not desire a nomination for Governor of Tennessee, but that he will seek an election from that State to the United States Senate, and will canvass the State with a view to that end in the campaign next Summer. He will be very likely to carry his point if he does. He is powerful in a popular canvass, and is said never to have been defeated.

One by one the products of foreign and domestic cultivation are finding themselves at home in California, taking root and growing—both agriculturally and commercially speaking. Smyrna and Naples have been the delicious names associated with the fragrant fig; but in California the native dried figs are crowding the foreign importations from the market, and soon some enterprising merchant will be sending them to New-York, and perhaps to Europe. If California grain should go abroad and find welcome, why not her fruit? In the name of the Profit, Figs!

Gov. HUNT, of Colorado, despairing of much aid from the army, proposes that "every man between Cheyenne and Trinidad," see to it that he has a good gun and plenty of ammunition, and use them in all emergencies; he suggests that this is the best way to deal with the Indians. Clearly enough this is precisely what it will come to, if Congress leaves the matter in its present unsatisfactory condition. A private war which will probably end in the murder of a great many frontier settlers, with their families, and the ultimate extermination of the Indians, is the prospect ahead just now.

In the present session of the British Parliament the question of voting by ballot is to be brought forward by the distinguished diplomatist, Sir HENRY BULWER; and there is now a better prospect of the ballot passing into law than at any previous time during the many years of its discussion. The London *Review* says that the ballot has "passed from the category of things that *cannot* be to the category of things that *must* be;" and though it will be strongly opposed by the Tories, who have been furnished with arguments against it by JOHN STUART MILL, the Liberals feel assured of its success under GLADSTONE'S Administration.

One phase of the foreign demand for United States bonds is the increasing partiality of thrifty people in England for five-twenties, which pay six dollars a year, in coin, on each eighty-two dollars invested in them. It is not probable that, with the assurance which the Schenck bill specifically gives of the ultimate honorable liquidation of the public indebtedness, the mass of even English investors will hesitate to buy United States six per cent. coin bonds, at any figure under the prevailing market price for British three per cents, which stand, in London at 93.

It has always been a notable fact that the new States of the West are less conservative and more ready to test the "varieties of untried being" than the people of the East—than even Massachusetts herself. Here we have the Legislature of Nevada, a State yet in the gristle, *almost* adopting the law of female suffrage—seventeen being for it, while twenty-one were against it. Three votes improperly tampered with in the lobby might have established a very startling state of things—an actual basis from which the advocates of the sex could make an effective advance in their demands for more everywhere.

"The primary cause of the calamities of Spain," says NAPIER, in his *History of the Peninsular War*, "was the despotism arising from the union of a superstitious Court with a sanguinary priesthood." The superstitious Court has now been cleared out from Spain, and the sanguinary priesthood are being taught a lesson well calculated to change their ideas of the ecclesiastical necessities of the nineteenth century.

OBITUARY.

Alphonse de Lamartine.

LAMARTINE, the great French poet and historian, died in Paris yesterday in the 79th year of his age. The brief announcement of his death will be found in our cable dispatches, and will carry sadness to the heart of every reader. LAMARTINE was born at Mâcon, Oct. 21, 1791. His family name was PRAT, but he early adopted the name of his maternal uncle, LAMARTINE, who left him a considerable fortune, in return for which the poet made the name a household word in every land. His full name was ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS PRAT DE LAMARTINE. His father, a Captain in the Light Horse, refusing to join hands with the Terrorists, left Paris about the year 1794, with his wife and children, was arrested at Mâcon and thrown into a dungeon, where he remained till the 9th Thermidor,—but a few months,—when there was another change in revolutionary France. The Captain feared another tempest, and retired to the old Château de Willy, in the midst of the wildest scenes of nature. There a beautiful, tender, devout, high-souled mother taught the young poet to read from the Bible, and took him with her in her visits of charity to the neighboring poor. Fit school for the infancy of genius! His little hands were filled with precious gifts for the needy; with lisping voice he read the story of Joseph; nature spoke to him from the hills and the fields; and God spoke to him through the soul of a worshiping mother. At eight years of age he was sent to complete his education at Belley, in the College of the Pères de la Foi, which was in the hands of the Jesuits. The poet there put forth, as it were spontaneously, his wings, and bore away the prizes at the end of each year.

His college studies finished, the military father was for having his first-born embrace a career of arms. Not so thought the gentle mother. She sent him to pass some time with his relatives at Lyons, and permission was also granted him to travel with them in Italy. Impatient of the restraint laid upon him by his traveling companions, he wrote home to obtain the privilege of journeying alone. He did not wait for a reply. At 18 years of age he found himself master of his own movements, in a land full of enchantment for all, especially for one so imaginative and so young. A first tenor of the San Carlo at Naples was met on the road, traveling with his young nephew, of the same age with LAMARTINE. The two young people took a sudden liking to each other, talked together unmusically, and at night used each others' shoulders in the carriage as pillows to sleep upon. The next morning, at Rome, the young traveler was awakened by the voice of his companion. He opened the door, and found a beautiful Roman girl, who smiled at his astonishment, and told him that a change in dress did not imply a change of heart.

LAMARTINE arrived at Naples, and his purse was exhausted. Fortune favors the brave; he found there a young classmate who had been provided by a rich father with ample credit upon the banking-houses of Italy. The two friends walked by the Bay of Naples, and along the Mergellina. The *belle Romaine* was soon forgotten. The young poet found there GRAZIELLA. Poor child of the South! hard was thy lot although thy name has been placed high in the temple of fame, and beneath it has been written by a poetic hand a mournful eulogy, every word of which is a mingled sigh and tear.

After about three years' absence, the romantic wanderer returned to the paternal roof. The family, in the meantime, had returned to Mâcon. The father saw nothing but the more developed youth. The mother, with woman's instinct, read the history of his heart in his pale face. She put her beautiful hand upon his mouth, when he was in his *naïve* confidence, about to describe to her the object of his grief, and asks him what he will now do when a dreamy, monotonous and void existence exposes him to culpable passions of the heart. The fortune of the family is narrow; if her tears could be turned to gold, how she would enrich him! He would go to Paris, that city of all illusions, and pursue the vocation of literature. His father allowed him a pension of twelve hundred francs a year, which was not enough to defray the necessary expenses of the gay and costly metropolis. The mother slipped secretly into his hand a large diamond, the last of the jewels of her youth. Poor mother! What would you not have done for the boy upon whom you proudly built such high hopes!

To Paris went the young man of 22, armed with plenty of introductions to influential people. His opinions were not yet settled. Conversing with TALMA about a tragedy of "Saul," he was, for the moment, a Bonapartist—dancing with the most *spirituelle* women the civilized world affords, in the Faubourg Saint Germain, he became an enthusiastic Legitimist. Soon he grew weary of the elegant dissipations of the gayest capital of Europe, and, haunted by the dear shadows of the past, returned to Italy. He stood alone by the shore where he had stood with his GRAZIELLA. He poured out his soul in poetic *Meditations*, full of dreamy sweetness, and all alive with gentle, plaintive melody, as the warm Summer air is musical with innumerable humming insects. While he was calling, like a lonely bird, his lost mate along the shores of the bay of Naples, news reached him of the invasion of France by the allied armies, and of the reëstablishment of the Bourbons on the throne. Our melancholy poet went post-haste to Paris, charmed his military father by entering the Guards, but threw down the sword during the Hundred Days, and did not resume it when LOUIS XVIII. traversed the silent field of Waterloo to take possession of the Tuilleries.

Then it was that LAMARTINE had a real love. It was no longer the wild passion of the boy, but the calm affection of the man. But five years after the death of GRAZIELLA, the "lean fellow that beats all conquerors" also embraced his adored ELVIRE. He loved her with a genuine affection, and when her eyes closed to the visible world, a part of his own being seemed to awaken in the world invisible. Henceforth he was a Christian. A malady seized upon his weary body, but an unspeakable peace took possession of his soul. He burned all his poems that contained questionable sentiments, for the man, having become spiritual, could no longer relish the sensual.

His first *Meditations* were prepared; but the poet had to wait two years before finding a publisher. At length his manuscript was taken by a *libraire* named NICOLLE, who, thinking to bestow a favor at his own probable loss, made his fortune. The volume appeared in 1820, and in less than two years the publisher sold forty-five thousand copies. It was anonymous, yet LAMARTINE's name was soon known from end to end of Europe. CHATEAUBRIAND said of one poem in the collection, the "Ode to Byron," "it is worth more than the whole of my *Genius of Christianity*."

Henceforth fortune smiled upon the young poet. He went to Florence, attached to the French Legation. He there found again a beautiful *Anglaise*, whom he had previously met at the baths of Aix. In two months they were married. She gave him a true woman's heart, and she brought him a large dowery. Soon after, in 1823, appeared his second volume of *Meditations*. The Government rewarded him with the cross for the "Ode à Bonaparte" and the "Chant du Sacre," which the volume contained. An uncle, in the meantime died and left him a considerable fortune. He was successively sent as Secretary of Legation to London and to Naples. Finally he returned to Florence as Chargé d'Affaires. On his return to Paris he published, in 1829, the *Poetic and Religious Harmonies*.

The Government was upon the point—which opened the way for his admission to the Academy the next year—of sending M. DE LAMARTINE as Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, when the revolution of July broke out. The poetic diplomatist, instead of setting out for the land of HOMER and PINDAR, retired to his chateau of Saint Point, which had been left him by his uncle. He was somewhat restless in his retreat, and made delicate overtures to be returned to the Chamber. MERY and BARTHELEMY in the *Némésis* applied hot irons or political satire to the shrinking flesh of the sensitive poet, and the electors of Toulon and Dunkerque refused to return him.

Then it was that the author of *Meditations* embarked with his family for the East. All the world has read the *Voyage en Orient*, and knows the story of his visit to Lady ESTHER STANHOPE, neice of WILLIAM PITT, who had become an Oriental astrologist, who examined, not the palm, but the foot, of LAMARTINE, and predicted to him an exalted destiny. On that memorable voyage, too, he lost his daughter JULIA, the jewel of his life.

After his return to France, the electors of Dunkerque were more favorable, and he was sent as *Député* to the *Chambre*. The poet there improvised pathetically and sublimely, and men listened to the music. Many Frenchmen of all parties have spoken satirically of that music, but it was the voice of *humanity*—a voice that is the echo of a throbbing human heart that men listen to even when they know not why. The same music was in the *Girondins*, which king and courtier heard with breathless, indefinable terror, which filled the susceptible hearts of the children of France with a new sentiment of liberty. That music was not only heard within the walls inclosing a legislative body, but it resounded from end to end of France. During the reform movement of 1848 at the Hotel de Ville, the most tumultuous populace instantly grew calm and silent, to listen for a moment to that music. "Citizens, the red flag that you bring us has never made any but the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed in the people's blood, and the tri-colored flag has made the tour of the world with the name, the glory, and the liberty of our country!" France was saved by music—such music as a great heart makes upon honest lips—such music as men will pause in the midst of carnage to hear.

After the revolution of that year he became a member of the Provisional Government as Minister for Foreign Affairs. His popularity for a time was very great, and at the election he was returned for no less than ten different departments. He was, with his colleagues, driven from power in June of that year, and at the election for 1849 was entirely omitted in the returns. After the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, LAMARTINE retired to private life, and thenceforward devoted himself to literary pursuits.

In his later years LAMARTINE was poor. He had been both extravagant and over-generous. At Florence, at London, at Naples, he lived beyond his income. He had a vessel fitted up at his own expense for his journey to the East, the expense of which journey was not less than half a million of francs. His benevolence completed his ruin. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party at Paris, and many a poor follower lived upon his generosity. A well-known man wrote to him the laconic letter:—"I am dying with hunger." LAMARTINE responded:—"I have five hundred francs; here they are—pardon me for doing so little with all my heart." A faithful and very intimate friend one day entered the modest house occupied by M. and Mme. DE LAMARTINE, and pleasantly demanded the keys. "I will be the factotum," he said, "I will hold the purse." The *secretaire* was locked and the friend went away with the key in his pocket. There soon entered a woman begging for the poor. Mme. DE LAMARTINE ordered the lock to be broken, extracted 800 francs in bills, and gave them for the parish poor. LAMARTINE looked on approving and smiling. The friend entered soon after, and found them without anything to dine upon.

At this time he was dependent upon his pen for his daily bread—and his daily charity. He wrote an incredible quantity, and received for his writings incredible sums. He wrote, too with incredible swiftness. The editor of a journal went to him one day to obtain an extract from the *Girondins*. Nothing was ready, and he wrote enough to make three columns, in a half hour, while talking with the editor. He improvised always, and his histories are chiefly valuable for the music in them. In *Raphael*, *Geneviève*, *Toussaint-Louverture*, the *Histoire de la Restauration*, the *Constituents*, in everything, it is the voice of the poet that we love to hear.

The vanity of M. DE LAMARTINE was as sublime as his nature! His vanity, like his nature again, was kindly. If he loved to receive extravagant praise, he also took pleasure in bestowing it. A young lady said to him one evening, during the reign of Democracy, "You are about to be made President of the Republic." "No," he responded, "that belongs to VICTOR HUGO; I shall be President of the Universal Republic." The large-headed egotist saw, in his splendid dream, all Europe united in one Republic, and himself benignly guiding its destiny. His vanity, too, was fed with the most extravagant praise. One of the most beautiful women of Paris cried out, kissing his hand: "FRANKLIN said to VOLTAIRE, God and Liberty; I say God and LAMARTINE." The *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain might well turn the heads of stronger men than LAMARTINE in those days.

LAMARTINE was brave as well as generous, laborious and vain. Real courage alone enabled him to face the enraged populace at the Hotel de Ville. When he was Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, an Italian Colonel abruptly entered his room one morning, and demanded whether he had written certain lines in the *Dernier Chant du Pèlerinage d'Harold*—one of LAMARTINE's poems. The lines bitterly lamented the degeneracy of the Italians. The Colonel read the offensive passage, and demanded the poet to efface them or he would himself efface them with his sword. The author calmly responded: "I sometimes yield to a prayer, but never to a threat." They fought in the very garden of the Embassy, and LAMARTINE received a wound so grave that he was for some weeks between life and death.

In private life LAMARTINE was worthy of all praise. If he was vain before men he was humble before God. His open purse, open heart and open mouth blessed hungry multitudes, while no one had cause to complain of his hatred.

LAMARTINE was a prolific writer, and among many other works was author of *Le Génie du Christianisme, Trois Mois du Pouvoir*, published in 1848; *Histoire de la Revolution de 1848*, in 1849; *Histoire de la Restauration*, 1851-53; *Histoire de la Turquie*, in 1854, and *Histoire de la Russie*, in 1855.

Wyman B. S. Moor.

The death of Mr. WYMAN B. S. MOOR, formerly United States Senator from Maine, is announced as having occurred yesterday in Virginia. Mr. MOOR was born in Waterville, Me., Nov. 3, 1814. He graduated at Waterville College, studied law at Cambridge, and was admitted to the Bar in 1834. Entering earnestly into politics, he joined the Democrat ranks and was elected to the State Legislature in 1839, and subsequently became Attorney-General of the State. In 1848 he was appointed to succeed JOHN FAIRFIELD in the United States Senate, and served out that term. In 1857 he was appointed by President BUCHANAN Consul-General for the British American Provinces. In later years he was largely identified with the railroad interests of his State. He had recently gone to Virginia for his health, where he died.

Hannibal Hamlin as a Private Soldier.

A recent letter from Portsmouth, N. H., tells the following:

"In the year 1863, during the dark days of the war, there might have been seen at Fort McClary, in Kittery, Me., and at the mouth of our harbor, a soldier who performed all the duties of a private in the ranks and a guard, and was not even clothed with the power of a fourth corporal—but who, in the event of the death of President LINCOLN, would have at once become the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—and yet with that necessary consciousness, he was willing to place himself in the position of a common soldier, bear their hardships, share with them in their messes, bear about him his own tin dipper and reside in their barracks. This was the position of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, then Vice-President of the United States, and private in the Maine State Guard Company A, of Bangor, now United States Senator elect. Thus a sound-headed man patriotically portrayed the features of the simplicity of our institutions and the beauties of republicanism."

Gov. Geary on Dictation to Gen. Grant.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) State Guard, March 1.

Gov. GEARY, on Saturday afternoon, received a telegraphic dispatch from New-York informing him that a meeting of Republicans from Pennsylvania was about to be held at the Astor House, relative to the appointment by Gen. GRANT of a Pennsylvanian for a Cabinet officer, and asking the opinion of the Governor in regard to his choice in this particular. He immediately replied, in substance, that as Gen. GRANT had to bear the pains, penalties and responsibilities of the Presidential office, he should be left free to select his coadjutors and subordinates, without let or hindrance, dictation, instruction or interference of any kind, or from any source, whatever.

The Catholic Church Troubles in Auburn.

From the Rochester Chronicle, March 1.

The disturbance in the Church of the Holy Family at Auburn, over the order of Bishop McQUAID supplanting Rev. Mr. O'FLAHERTY and supplying his place with Rev. Mr. KAVANAUGH, has not yet concluded. Bishop McQUAID was in town yesterday morning, and at the 8 o'clock meeting Rev. Mr. O'FLAHERTY commenced the service. The Bishop and Rev. Mr. KAVANAUGH went to the church, and finding him there, ordered him outside of the altar railings. He refused to obey the order, insisting that he was still pastor of the church. The Bishop then said he "would not have service to-day, (yesterday,) and retired to another church, delivering an address in which Rev. Mr. O'FLAHERTY was censured for his rebellious conduct. The same parties were in attendance that were present the previous Sunday, and some of the Auburn Police were on hand to prevent any outbreak.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss KELLOGG made her *rentrée* here last evening, and was the recipient of a hearty and sincere welcome from the largest audience of the season. The opera was "Faust," a work in which the lady is widely known. Her conception of the character of *Marguerite* is poetic, passionate and picturesque—picturesque even to small particulars. No one has determined precisely what *Marguerite* should be, but we are persuaded that few would object to the *Marguerite* so delightfully limned by Miss KELLOGG. The *rôle* has always been one of her best. It gave her character, individuality and position at once in Europe, and amid the many *Marguerites* will find a lasting place in musical history. We have spoken so frequently of Miss KELLOGG in this part, that it is only necessary now to say that she was in excellent voice, and never sang or appeared to greater advantage.

The general distribution of the opera was fair. Herr HABELMANN sang in Italian. A facetious notice to that effect was inserted in the programme—as though it were an unusual thing in Italian opera to hear the Italian language. He sang well and was warmly applauded. Signor ANTONUCCI was the *Mephistopheles*. The free, beautiful, clear and sympathetic voice of this artist has never been sufficiently recognized in this part. He does not possess dramatic power, but every vocal qualification he has to perfection. In the dearth of bassos we are not likely to find his better.

The smaller parts were well rendered and the orchestra and chorus were quite good. The opera will be repeated on Wednesday.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. FLORENCE revived the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" at this theatre last evening. Mr. TOM TAYLOR's drama is a forcible piece of stage work, and will always command the attention of its audiences. The day of its great impression and great crowds, however, is passed, and it must take the shelf now, with "George Barnwell" and "The Bottle" for occasional reproduction in the times of unusual clerical stir and revivalistic excitement. During the existing furor of crime the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is a decidedly unpopular character. Nevertheless, the revival of the play met with comparative favor last night. It is creditably produced, and the representation is, in some respects, equal to any previous performance in this City. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, for instance, reappear in their familiar *rôles* of *Brierly* and *St. Evremond*. Miss MARY WELLS enlarges somewhat on the garrulous humor of *Mrs. Willoughby*, but still does not step beyond the limits of endurance. A marked and pleasant feature of the remaining cast was the appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND as *May Edwards*. This lady sheds her burlesque shell with ease. She will be remembered as a member of the Lydia Thompson troupe during the earlier performances at Wood's Museum. She brings to aid her in domestic drama an interesting face and a flexible voice; but to the former, which is freely expressive when used, she gives too much rest, and to the latter, which is very voluble, too free rein. She exhibits a tendency, in fact, to gallop over her sentences. These little sins corrected and Miss HARLAND may make an enduring impression in the sympathetic *rôles* of the *May Edwards'* stripe. She dressed with much taste.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE is to continue four weeks longer at Wood's; this fact we publish for the benefit of readers out of the City, who may be deceived by the announcements of a party calling themselves "The Florence Burlesque Troupe." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE desire to have their friends know that they have no connection with this company.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Mr. BROUGHAM produced the amusing bagatelle entitled "Jenny Lind," last evening, previous to "Pocahontas," in order that Miss JENNIE KIMBALL might be seen as the joking heroine. The *débutante* appeared to be wholly at her ease before the footlights, as she has every cause to be, after some years of experience in Boston and the New-England towns as an actress of burlesque and opera bouffe. The lady evinces no particular talent for comic acting, nor for the broad mimicry required in the character of *Jenny Leatherlungs*. The singing which belongs to the part, however, was delivered with signal self-reliance. In addition to much new music, which takes the place of mirth in the piece, Miss KIMBALL introduces a bit of masquerading that is in rather questionable taste. The part has usually afforded its personator no opportunity for the exposition of the female figure. We have no doubt that many a star with lemon-colored hair has scratched this *rôle* from her list, simply because it gave no show for "legs!" The *débutante* of last night made her opportunity, however, by casting off her long skirts, and appearing before the "Students of Heidelberg," who have come to serenade *Jenny Lind*, in fleshings, and the other *sicceleras* of undress now so popular on the stage. Thus disguised, she sang a song about her "pretty gaiter boots," then retired, and in a few minutes reappeared in train again! The reason for this extraordinary departure from common sense was not vouchsafed, either in the text or the subsequent action, and went far to nullify any favorable impression the *débutante* may have made through her singing. Mr. E. LAMB contributed to the amusement of the audience by his peculiar oddities as *Granby Gag*.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Mr. MARK SMITH reappeared at Booth's Theatre last evening as *Friar Laurence*, which, for the past two weeks, has been sustained by Mr. D. W. WALLER, during Mr. SMITH's absence at the funeral obsequies of his father.

We are happy to state that the rumor anent Miss MARKHAM's eyes is unfounded. Those orbs—as CHARLES READE would say—are yet unfathomed by fate. They shine for all. The sun is watched for its spots, and so, when Miss MARKHAM had a small trouble with one eye, every one found a prophecy in it, but, like most prophecies, it has not been fulfilled. Miss MARKHAM's eyes are as good as they are beautiful. She will make her reappearance in the "Forty Thieves," at Niblo's, on Thursday evening.

Miss BATEMAN has entered into an engagement with Mr. BOOTH, commencing on the 20th of September next and extending through ten weeks, to play a series of her principal *rôles* at his beautiful establishment.

About this time of year we always hear something about MAPLESON. Like the Campbells, he is coming. This year there is a playful variation on the familiar theme. Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, a very worthy gentleman, is to bring Mr. MAPLESON's artists, and Mr. MAPLESON is not particularly dwelt upon. The Academy folk, it is said, are urgent to have him. It only remains to be seen whether Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is anxious to have the Academy folk.

And while these things are bruited in the lobbies, we hear that NILSSON and an overwhelming force of artists will take possession of the Grand Opera House and play there to the death. Mr. MARETZEK, the fiery untamed *impresario*, will, in all probability, perform his daring acts betwixt these two extremes. Perhaps he may find himself in the saddle when both his opponents are unhorsed.

A domestic emergency of an alarming nature has compelled Miss ROSE EYTINGE to transform herself from the merry *Beatrice* to the most anxious of nurses. She did not, in consequence, appear last evening in "Much Ado About Nothing." The part of *Lady Disdain* was sustained in a charmingly chirrupy manner by Mrs. JENNINGS, and the *rôle* of *Hero*, formerly sustained by this lady, was undertaken by Miss ANNIE WARD.

Lecture on the Desert of Mt. Sinai.

Rev. ABBOTT KITTREDGE delivered last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, a lecture on the "Desert of Mt. Sinai," which, in matter and manner, was both entertaining and instructive. After briefly describing his experience and associations with some of the tribes of that region, he gave an interesting and often amusing account of the habits, manners, laws and religious ideas of a tribe, or part of a tribe, which formed his escort on a four weeks' journey from Suez to Hebron. The Sheik, though acknowledged chief and judge over six thousand souls, yet sometimes it was painfully manifest that his authority was by no means either respected or dreaded, even among the youngest of his tribe. As an illustration of this, he described an occasion on their journey, when a very young lad who led the speaker's camel had evidently been guilty of some infraction of law which excited deeply the wrath of the Sheik. He, the lecturer, naturally expected to see the boy punished, but to his surprise the Sheik brought the boy to him for that purpose, and on asking the Sheik why he did not himself inflict the deserved punishment, the little fellow immediately doubled up his fists and dared the old man of sixty to put a hand on him—a daring which manifestly he was accustomed to exercise with impunity. He then described their habit of carrying weapons and taking individual revenge as a punishment for crime. For the former act they would be punished here, and the latter was not to be thought of. Yet he believed it tended there to the security of human life rather than the contrary. Their theory of "blood for blood" seems to have come down among them from the ages far past, when on Sinai's top, which o'ershadows their land, the great Law-giver declared that "he who sheddeth man's blood by man, shall his blood be shed." So solemnly obligatory do they regard it to slay the slayer of their relations that it is apparently done from a pressure of duty, and unaccompanied by any tinge of revengeful feeling. Their mode of collecting debts when, if the debtor cannot pay, and will not give his camel, the creditor is authorized to steal it at the first opportunity; their early marriages and singular courtship; the subordination of woman, who looses her head if she indulge the temerity of asking for a husband; the seasons of second marriage varying from ten days to two years after the husband's death, in proportion to the degree of estimation in which he was held; their vague theory of punishment for sin in the place of fire; their charity, their deceit and insatiable covetousness, were all described with rare wit, and to the evident delight of the audience.

The lecturer closed with a glowing picture of the scenery which surrounded and the sentiments which filled him, as he stood on the summit of Sinai, the place where God made his glory visible to Israel, and from thence gazed o'er those plains where two million souls once encamped, and who for more than three thousand years have slept in death—and then recalled with grateful heart that only other grander scene in all the world's history, Calvary!

Boys in Blue.

The Spencer Legion of the Boys in Blue, of which Gen. BARRENT VAN BUREN is President and WM. MOORE Secretary, met last evening at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of making preparations to go to Washington in a body to attend the inauguration of President GRANT.

The Legion will be composed of about fifty members, under the command of Major JOHN A. MEEK, and will leave by the 8:40 train on Wednesday morning.

In addition to those who leave in a body from this City, a number of the members are now in Washington, and will take part in the celebration. They will be dressed in dark clothes, with the Grant Hat, and will wear a satin badge with the inscription: "Spencer Legion—GRANT and COLFAX—Boys in Blue." Those desiring to join the members of the Legion on their trip can meet with them at the hall, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, this evening.

Attempted Wife Murder.

Last evening ALFRED JONES, now residing at No. 142 West-street, visited No. 298 Greene-street for the purpose of obtaining an interview with a woman to whom he had been married, but who, for some time past, has refused to live with him, and who is now known as ELIZABETH DEVENPORT. When JONES called last night he endeavored to induce his wife to return to his home, which she refused, in decided terms, to do. JONES then apparently became enraged, and drawing a large knife from under his coat aimed a blow at his wife, which she fortunately avoided, as she had observed his movement. She then gave an alarm, which brought in Officer WATTS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, when JONES was arrested and locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station-house upon the complaint of his wife, and will be arraigned before Justice DODGE this morning.

Another Attempt at Wife Murder this Morning.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning EDWARD JUGGOLS assaulted his wife JULIA, at No. 442 East Thirteenth-street, with a hand-saw, inflicting several severe wounds, which are deemed to be of a dangerous if not fatal character. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of the Police, who rushed into the building in time to save her from more desperate injury, and also in season to arrest the brutal husband, who was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. The wounded woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition.

Adrian College—New Professor Elected.

Rev. Dr. BAKER, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in this City, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in Adrian College, and has accepted the office. The loss to the College by fire of the south (ladies') hall, on the 2d of February, though severe and but partly covered by insurance, has not interrupted the regular progress of the several departments or the classes. Promptly on the day following the fire, the trustees inaugurated efficient measures to rebuild. The citizens of Adrian and vicinity have come to their aid with a commendable liberality, attesting the popularity of the College. The students, also responding to the call, have organized an association for the purpose of procuring aid to replace the Hall.

Personal.

Judge H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. W. H. Davis, of Albany; Hon. H. Weed, of Weedsport, N. Y.; Hon. H. J. Murphy, of Albany, and Col. R. B. Carling, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Totten, of the United States Army; Hon. J. H. J. Ross, of Nashville, and Gen. Taylor, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. A. B. Lacey, of Charlestown, is at the Gladstone House. Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego, and Hon. E. Burrows, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. C. Paige, of New-Orleans, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. J. H. Battell, of the United States Army, and Hon. M. J. Woodruff, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

There was to have been a grand "real estate distribution" at Gardiner, Missouri, on Saturday night last, but the manager announced to the assembled ticket-holders that as only 76,000 tickets had been sold, he should withdraw several of the principal prizes. Considerable confusion followed this announcement, during which the gas was turned off, and the manager took advantage of the convenient darkness to escape.

THE INAUGURATION HAT.—When WHITFIELD was in this country a pious old lady made a day's journey to hear him preach, but was unable, on account of the immense crowd, to get within reach of his voice. On returning home her neighbors asked if she had heard him. "No," replied the fervent old dame, "but I've seen his blessed wig." People who are unable to attend the ceremonies of inauguration next Thursday, may console themselves, after the same fashion, by taking a look at the very elegant "Inauguration Hat," made expressly for Gen. GRANT by JAS. MCBRIDE, of this City, which will be on exhibition to-day at the manufacturer's establishment, No. 75 Mercer street.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Phthisis, Cough, Asthma & Nervousness. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25, 163 William-st., N.Y., & all chemists.—*Advertisement.*

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The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

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3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Latest Intelligence from the Eastern Hemisphere—Interesting Letters from our Correspondents in Great Britain and on the Continent.
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MARRIED.

JACKSON—DE FONTAINE.—At St. John's Church, Charleston, S. C., by Rev. Dr. Hanckel, ... JACKSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JOSIE DE FONTAINE, of Charleston, S. C.

TOPLANYI—BLYDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. J. A. Williams, ALEXANDER S. TOPLANYI to LIBBIE, daughter of the late Wm. F. Blydenburgh.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, March 1, ROBERT ADAMS, in the 68th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Astoria.

ALTHAUSE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, March 1, CARRIE, daughter of S. Birdsall and Christina G. Althause, aged 8 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, ... on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, MARY B. ADAMS, relict of the late Thomas Adams, in the ..th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Wm. Newton Adams, James B. Goddard, Gardner Greene and Arthur M. Beardsley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.
☞ Alexandria, Va., and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

BRUCE.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM WALLACE, son of Robert M. Bruce, in his 20th year.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Bruce, No. 128 East 28th-st., without further invitation.

CARMAN.—At South Haven, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 27, SAMUEL CARMAN, in the 81st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

CONNER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 28, after a lingering illness, LOUISA wife of Richard J. Conner, Esq.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 225 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.
☞ Indianapolis papers please copy.

COLES.—Suddenly, on Sabbath evening, Feb. 28, HARVEY L., son of Sarah G. and Kate E. Coles, in the 9th year of his age.
The funeral services will be attended at the residence of his parents, No. 42 21st-st., at 3 P. M. this day, (Tuesday.) The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment on Wednesday morning.

DOUGLAS.—At Irvington on Hudson, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Merritt, Esq., Mrs. ANN DOUGLAS, wife of the late Alanson Douglas, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., in her 80th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

FINNEY.—In Princeton, N. J., on Monday, March 1, JAMIE, infant son of Rev. Spencer L. and Isabella M. Finney.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday, March 1, in the 69th year of her age, LAURA MANNING, wife of Rev. Elijah Hutchinson, of Windsor, Vt.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 9½ A. M., from the residence of her son, 4th-av., corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, in the 29th year of his age, THEODORE F. JONES, son of the late William Jones, of Rio de Janeiro.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MCAULEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, at Hempstead, L. I., PENELOPE, relict of Daniel McAuley, aged .. years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at Hempstead, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

MONTEITH.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, after a long illness, from disease contracted in South Carolina, WILLIAM MONTEITH, late Colonel of the 28th Massachusetts Regiment, aged 41 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 215 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock.

PRENTISS.—In New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, EVALINA PIERCE, youngest child of the late William Prentiss.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 1 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

PRICE.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH HALLENBECK, wife of Wm. T. Price.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 1 P. M.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

PITTIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM D. H. PITTIS, youngest son of the late Thomas Pittis, in the 17th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 40 East 19th-st.

RICHARDSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, March 1, SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON, son of Rev. Marvin Richardson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANDOLPH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 27, after a severe illness, JOSEPHINE, only child of Wilson G. H. and Mary A. Randolph, and grand-daughter of H. A. Royce and Peter F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 230 East 16th-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

STOUT.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, ANDREW N., only son of Theodore B. and Susie M. Stout, aged 7 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Andrew N. Stout, No. 222 Madison-av., this day, (Tuesday,) March 2, at 1 P. M.

ST. JOHN.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, DEBORAH, relict of the late Horatio W. St. John, in the 79th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 451 4th-av., on Tuesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

[OFFICIAL—No. 28.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1869.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Houston-street, Feb. 28, aged about forty years, medium built, brown hair, sandy whiskers. Dressed as follows: White muslin shirt and red undershirt, black sack coat, black vest, two pair black pants, heavy boots. Found on the person the following articles: Pocket-handkerchief, comb and key. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Deputy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, March 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, for the week ending March 6, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY at 9:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 8:50; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:05 A. M. On THURSDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

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SMALL-POX.

Prevalence of the Disease within the Metropolitan District—Precautions Urged by the Health Authorities—Vaccination to be Performed without Charge.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS reported that of late the small-pox had been gradually spreading in various parts of the Metropolitan District, and that it was present in the City among such classes of inhabitants and in such places as to render it imperatively necessary for the people to attend forthwith to the duty of vaccination. The necessity for this precaution, he said, was scarcely less in the rural portion of the Metropolitan District and throughout the State than in this City. Though the contagion of this loathsome disease was kept very closely under control in New-York and Brooklyn, it was found that there were too many unvaccinated persons among our crowded population to permit any assurance of continued security unless the people were aroused to the duty of applying the great protective agency of vaccination.

Dr. HARRIS' report continued as follows:

From all sections of the State of New-York, and from cities in the West and South, we are informed that vaccination has been greatly neglected ever since the war. During the last year of the war a great epidemic of small-pox drove the people into a temporary and badly managed epidemic of vaccination. General alarm then led to a great amount of [illegible] and [illegible], as well as to a still greater amount that was properly performed and good. Since that period there has been a vast increase of our population by birth and by foreign immigrants that are still unprotected against small-pox. Our sanitary correspondents in different parts of the country estimate the present proportion of the unvaccinated at from seven to twenty per cent. of the total population, according to the intelligence and public spirit of the medical men and the inhabitants generally in different towns and cities. Investigations which have recently been commenced by us in this City already prove that the worst negligence of vaccination known to us on the continent prevails right here in this great centre of trade and population. The Board of Health has acted promptly upon the first intimation of this fact, by promulgating its notice and orders to the people to attend at once to the duty of vaccination. The cases of small-pox receive the kind of sanitary care and control which that contagion requires, but the neglect of vaccination still continues. The best-informed dispensary physicians inform us that of all the children under four years of age in the City tenement-houses not more than four or five out of every ten are yet vaccinated. In a number of the better class of tenement-houses in the Ninth Ward a Sanitary Inspector reports twelve per cent. of all their inhabitants unvaccinated. In a series of over-crowded tenement rookeries in the Sixth Ward, near Chatham-square, an Inspector reports that he has found sixty-eight persons unvaccinated in a consecutive examination of 738 inhabitants in eight houses. These facts are sufficient to prove how greatly the duty of vaccination is neglected; but in the squalid population that inhabit the regions known as the shanty districts near the Central Park, the record of neglected vaccination is still worse. The medical officers of the Board in the rural portions of the Metropolitan districts being anxious to prevent the occurrence of small-pox in their respective fields, were three weeks ago supplied with approved vaccine virus, and, as soon as they had obtained a sufficient stock of it by means of their fresh vaccinations, they arranged to offer this priceless boon freely to the poor. Each of these Assistant Sanitary Inspectors has designated the places, days, and hours, in which he will vaccinate all who will apply. By the commendable efforts of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the rural villages those gentlemen are endeavoring to keep up a stock of pure and active vaccine lymph for gratuitous use. This good work of the Boards of Medical Officers in the rural towns is cordially seconded by all other intelligent physicians in the respective localities, and on Staten Island the (Richmond) County Medical Society is carrying out the resolutions which were adopted two years ago. The medical attendants (Committees from that Society) at the Infirmary in Edgewater now vaccinate at 11 o'clock A. M. daily, without distinction as to poverty. Besides, the vaccination [illegible] in the subjoined schedules, several physicians in the suburban portion of the district have informed the Sanitary Superintendent that they are preparing to offer vaccination to the poor whenever they may call. But these eminently practical advantages in a designated station and time for performing this Sanitary service in each neighborhood, especially as this will enable the physician to adopt the excellent practice of vaccinating directly from arm to arm. We give here the lists of those voluntary stations already established in the villages. The notice and advice concerning vaccination in this City, which Col. CLARK will have posted to-morrow, will show what is desired concerning the duty in New-York and Brooklyn.

Accompanying the report of Dr. HARRIS was a communication to that officer from Sanitary Inspector JANES, referring to cases of small-pox which had recently come under his observation. The Inspector said:

"In the evening of the second day of February information reached me that the small-pox had made its appearance in one of the industrial schools connected with the 'Home of the Friendless,' located in West Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; that two deaths had occurred, and several of the children were sick, creating considerable apprehension on the part of the managers and teachers. I was requested by you to visit the school without delay, obtain what information I could in regard to the matter, and adopt, as far as practicable, the appropriate measures for immediately arresting the spread of the disease. At 9 A. M. the next day I visited the school, found the facts to be as represented, and with the assistance of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors Drs. VIELE and HUDSON, proceeded to vaccinate all the children who did not show satisfactory evidence of previous vaccination. This course seemed to be justified by the fact that the school is composed of children of the very poor classes, who have no means of contending with epidemics, and also from the fact that of the 150 children in daily attendance, 101 were found who had never been vaccinated, thus presenting a fearful proportion exposed to the ravages of this loathsome disease. The work was subsequently continued by Dr. HUDSON, who visited the homes of the children and afforded vaccination to all who required it, thus arresting at once the progress of the disease among all connected with the school. I have only to add that could free vaccination be secured to the poor, under the direction of the Board of Health, it would do much toward protecting our City from this dreaded disease, and contribute largely to the efficiency and public usefulness of the Board."

Assistant Inspector Dr. HUDSON'S record of 151 vaccinations in these poor quarters on the 3d and 4th of February was presented, showing that most of them were in tenements lying between West Fifty-second and West Fifty-eighth streets, Sixth-avenue and Broadway. Arrangements for free vaccination have been made throughout the suburban portions of the district as follows:

Stapleton, Staten Island, office of Dr. WM. C. MEAGHER, every day, 3 o'clock P. M.

Edgewater, Staten Island, S. R. SMITH Infirmary, every day, 10 to 11 A. M.

Factoryville, Staten Island, Police Station-house, Wednesday, 3 o'clock P. M.

Port Richmond, Staten Island, office of Dr. MARTINDALE, every day, up to 10 o'clock A. M.

Morrisania, Westchester County, J. P. MONAGHAN'S drug store, Wednesday, 10 to 11 o'clock.

West Farms, office of Dr. FREEMAN, Friday, 1 to 3 P. M.

Irvington on Hudson, Westchester County, vestry-room of the Episcopal Church, Monday, 12 to 1 P. M.

Tarrytown, Westchester County, Sunday School room of the Episcopal Church, Wednesday, 3:30 to 4:30.

Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, Vestry-room of Episcopal Church, Friday, 11 o'clock A. M.

Sing Sing, Westchester County, office of Dr. FISHER, Mills-place, Saturday, 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Peekskill, Westchester County, office of Dr. STEWART, every day to March 15, 7 to 9 P. M.

Newtown, Queens County, Court-room, Monday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Hunter's Point, school-house, Wednesday, 3 o'clock P. M.

Astoria, Court-room, Friday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Horse-Taming Exhibition.

When RAREY was giving his horse-taming exhibitions in this City and elsewhere, a few years ago, Mrs. Partington was not far out of the way in saying that he was a Rarey avis. Exhibitions like his were unusual, and in his method, and the manner of its application, there was something decidedly new. Since then every farmer's boy has "done" the Rarey with more or less success, and everybody that has anything to do with horses is familiar with the process. Prof. HAMILTON'S exhibition at the circus in Fourteenth-street yesterday afternoon was simply a demonstration of the ease with which a man can master a horse if he only knows how. Many will attempt to do what he and other horse-tamers do with such dexterity in public, and will fail, because they do not know the nature of the beast as well as he, or, if they do, have not the same natural facility for taking advantage of it. Still, almost any man who is not afraid of a horse and can pull at one end of a string has the first requisites of a pupil anxious to acquire the art of horse-taming.

Prof. HAMILTON in the morning drove through some of the principal streets preceded by one of his trained horses, riding in a wagon, and by a circus van plastered with the advertisement of what he was willing to do in the horse-taming line, and the consideration demanded therefor. The horse which the Professor drove had no headstall and no reins. He obeyed the voice of his master, going to the right or left, standing still or advancing, trotting or walking at the word of command. A large crowd followed this novel procession wherever it went.

At 1 P. M. a large audience gathered in the Circus, in Fourteenth-street, to see the exhibition announced to take place there. After a little delay Prof. HAMILTON appeared in the ring, and successively exhibited the feats of four different trick-horses trained by him. This part of the entertainment presented no feature of startling novelty, but was very much enjoyed by the more youthful portion of the audience. One pony threw those who attempted to ride him, another picked up pocket-handkerchiefs, (although he was blind,) and as he could not see where he was going, felt his way with his forelegs. The first horse brought out for the purpose of being trained before the audience was a dark-brown animal with a somewhat vicious eye, but otherwise not terrible to behold. His principal failing was an aversion to being driven in single harness. The Professor fastened a cord about the horse's head, passed it through the animal's mouth, and slipped it through a loop attached to the surcingle, holding the end in his hand. The horse's left foreleg was strapped up, and he was allowed to jump around on three legs for awhile, and then the Professor, pulling the cord, brought him to the ground. By this process frequently repeated, by which the horse was taught to respect his power over him,—"to know which was the horse, and which was the man,"—his unruly temper was soon overcome and he was driven in harness around the ring without difficulty. "But can I drive him to-morrow?" asked the owner of the horse. "Yes, any day you're a mind to," said the Professor.

A baulky pony was now taken in hands. His owner, who was present, being called on to state what the trouble was with this animal, arose and said: "I've owned this horse ten or twelve days. I bought him for a baulky horse, and I [illegible] I [illegible] for." This was received with laughter and applause. This horse did not fight very hard, nor did any of the others. He was soon perfectly tractable, of which Prof. HAMILTON gave the ocular proof, as he did with all the others, by lying down beside him, lifting the horse's hind legs and passing between them, standing on him, kicking him and otherwise defying him to exhibit a spark of his former spirit.

A bay horse was next brought out, whose difficulty was that he was afraid of an umbrella. Mr. HAMILTON speedily taught him to despise that implement, which was passed over his body, fastened to his head-stall while he trotted around, and held in the hand of the Professor, who, waving it boldly, stood upon the bare-backed and unbridled steed, and thus rode around the ring amid the plaudits of the people.

Finally another bay horse, which was not a remarkably beautiful animal, and was termed by the horse-trainer "a mullet-head," was called upon to take the floor. His owner, Dr. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, arose in the audience and said he bought this horse of a minister [laughter] who said that as far as he knew the animal was very kind. He (Dr. NEWELL) had to leave him in the road and go home alone. The horse kicked the wagon to pieces and threw him into the road. [Laughter.] The lofty air with which this animal bore himself was speedily Rarey-fied, and he left for home a less mullet-headed and more tractable steed. This ended the exhibition. None of the animals were excessively wild, and the Professor's life at no time seemed to be in danger. He exhibited great coolness and a thorough command of himself and the horses, which was all that could be desired at such an entertainment.

Important Police Order—Change in the Hours of Patrol Duty.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued an order which is given below, and which has the effect of partially abrogating the order considered as vexatious by the Police Justices, by which prisoners were not taken to court until 9 o'clock A. M.:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 361.—Captain, on the 15th of March instant, you will change the hours of Patrol Duty as follows, viz.: Day duty will commence at 6 o'clock A. M., and end at 6 o'clock P. M. Night duty will commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and end at 6 o'clock A. M. Day Duty—First Tour from 6 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock A. M.; second tour from 8 o'clock A. M., to 1 o'clock P. M.; third tour from 1 o'clock P. M., to 6 o'clock P. M. Night Duty—First tour from 6 o'clock P. M., to 12 o'clock midnight; second tour from 12 o'clock midnight to 6 o'clock A. M. Captains of Police may (if the ability of their command to meet a sudden emergency will not be impaired thereby) allow the members of one section (in turn) of the platoon that performed the first tour of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, after the midnight return call of the roll, and remain until it is time to report at the Station-house at 6 o'clock A. M., when they will relieve the section that went on patrol duty at 6 o'clock A. M., and patrol the precinct until 1 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 8 o'clock A. M. will, with the exception of one hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner, remain in the Station-house as a reserve force until 1 o'clock P. M., when they will relieve the section on patrol, and perform the patrol duty of the precinct until 6 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 1 o'clock P. M. will, with the exception of one hour for dinner, remain in the Station-house as a reserve force until 6 o'clock P. M., when the platoon on day duty will be relieved by the other platoon. In extending time for the members of the platoon on reserve to procure their meals, care must be taken to retain, at all times, at least one-third of the reserve force at the Station-house. The members of the section performing patrol duty from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M., will not convey prisoners arrested by them during the evening or night tours to Court, until after being relieved at 8 o'clock A. M. Captains of Police may (if the requirements of the public service will permit) allow the men on the platoon relieved from patrol duty at 6 o'clock A. M., to go to their respective homes and remain (unless their services should be meanwhile required by the department) until 6 o'clock P. M., when they will report for duty. The platoon that is to go on patrol duty at 12 o'clock midnight (with the exception of one hour for supper) must remain in the Station-house from 6 o'clock P. M. until 12 o'clock midnight, in order that they may have sufficient rest to enable them to perform with energy the duties required of them by the Department. In case of fire in the precinct or any other emergency by which the whole force of the precinct is required on duty, the section excused at 12 o'clock midnight, and the platoon excused at 6 o'clock A. M., will promptly report themselves to the Station-house for duty, without waiting for formal notice. You shall not permit any member of your command to be absent from duty except as provided in this order. Your Sergeants will go on and off duty with their respective platoons. On the nights when, in your discretion you may excuse one Sergeant in turn, from night duty, you will perform his patrol duty for him during his absence. General Order No. 344 is modified so as to conform to the above. This General Order to remain in force until the 15th of November next, when it will be suspended, and General Order No. 354 will go into force, unless otherwise ordered.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn was held yesterday, Alderman CUNNINGHAM, President pro tem, in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution previously adopted by the Board, directing the proper officers to enter into contract with FRANCIS SWIFT for repairing Fifth-avenue, from Flatbush-avenue to Thirtieth-street, with Belgian pavement, at $6 90 per running foot, because of the proposals received for regrading and repaving said avenue he found that of Mr. SWIFT to be the lowest, while the resolution only provides for the repaving and not the regrading of the avenue, from which circumstance there was danger that the owners of property along the line of improvement might refuse to pay, and the whole expense would then fall on the city at large. The message was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that at various points in the streets of the city it would soon become necessary to set up warning signals, such as are on the skating-ponds, to prevent citizens from falling into the dangerous breaks so numerous. The Street Commissioner asks that immediate action be taken to remedy the evil. Referred to the Grading and Paving Committee.

The Corporation Counsel sent a communication, which set forth that PATRICK FAGAN, in an action against the City of Brooklyn for damages in breach of contract for grading and paving McDougal-street, the main issues in which action were tried by his predecessor, before Judge BARNARD, and the damages of which have been subsequently settled by a referee, has obtained a judgment against the City for $10,031 28. Counsel for FAGAN now propose to make a reduction from said judgment if the same is made without appeal, and he advises the Board to accept the terms and to authorize the Comptroller to pay the amount of the judgment. Referred to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel, with power.

Alderman WHITNEY moved that all the street railroad companies in the city be requested to reduce their fares to five cents per passenger.

An effort was made by Alderman GUCK to have the subject sent to the Railroad Committee for the purpose of conference with railroad companies, but

The motion was carried.

The Water and Sewerage Committee reported in favor of the issue of permanent water loan bonds to the amount of $150,000 to build chimney, &c., for Engine No. 3, and for $350,000 for extending the distributing mains through the city. The report was adopted.

The Grading and Paving Committee reported against the laying of Nicolson pavement in Lee-avenue, E. D. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

A Second Complaint Against Lee, the Stock Broker—He is Committed for Trial on Two Charges of Bond Robbery.

It will be remembered that some two weeks since EDWIN R. LEE, a stock broker residing in Bergen, N. J., was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen $40,000 in United States bonds from the office of the Star Insurance Company, at No. 36 Broadway, the proof against him being the alleged fact that he had offered some of the bonds for sale in the street. Upon this charge LEE has since been held in the Tombs pending an examination, but yesterday was taken into court and confronted with an entirely new complaint made by HENRY ROCHOLL, of No. 60 Pine-street. This complaint alleges that on the 2d day of January last a tin box was stolen from the office of BIERWITH & ROCHOLL, which contained United States bonds and other securities valued at $80,000, which belonged to the firm and to their correspondents, BERNARD KONTTERHOFF, LEOPOLD C. BIERWITH, SOPHIA ROCHOLL, STEPHENSON FORBES, FREDERICK A. JUNGE'S SONS, LOUIS WIELMAN, Mme. DE BORME and HERMAN STUTZER. These bonds, the complaint then alleges, were stolen by the prisoner, EDWIN R. LEE, and gives as a reason for the charge that ROCHOLL had been informed that ANDREW J. BIXBY had purchased of LEE, for FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-street, a portion of the stolen property, being United States bonds numbered 44,183, 44,184, 983, 5,276, 214,970, 298,486, 298,486 and 298,487. The complaint having been taken, ANDREW J. BIXBY was called as a witness and testified that acting for FISK & HATCH he had purchased from LEE in the office of that firm, and in the course of ordinary daily business, the nine United States bonds numbered in the complaint of ROCHOLL, six of them being for $500 each, two being for $100 each, and one being for $1,000, making a total of $4,200, and that he had paid LEE the current market rate for the bonds.

In answer to this second complaint the prisoner pleaded not guilty, but Justice DOWLING determined to hold him for trial, and fixed the amount of bail required for his appearance at $60,000, which, in conjunction with the bail demanded in the case of the Star Insurance Company, makes a total of $90,000 bail required of LEE. The prisoner, not having furnished the requisite bail bonds, was recommitted to the Tombs to await a trial.

The Gas Investigation Committee.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn, and to hear complaints about the same, held their first meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Five out of the seven members of the Committee were present, as follows: PETER MITCHELL, Chairman; Messrs. LA BAU, HODGES, WEED and BERGEN.

The following resolutions were adopted, and the Committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the same place:

Resolved, That Prof. DOREMUS and two other prominent chemists of the City of New-York be directed to make analysis of the gas furnished by the different Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn, and report to this Committee at an early day as possible.

Resolved, That the officers of the different Gas Companies of New-York be summoned before the Committee, to answer such questions concerning the business of their Companies, respectively, as may be asked by the Committee, in the following order: Metropolitan, New-York and Manhattan.

Resolved, That the parties employed by the Gas Companies to take statements of meters be summoned before this Committee to answer such questions as may be asked them by the Committee.

Resolved, That this Committee respectfully invite Gas Companies in the City of New-York, and citizens generally, to attend before this Committee during its session, and give such practical information as may enable the Committee to take cognizance of grievances and complaints.

The first of the above resolutions was offered by Mr. WEED, the second by Mr. BERGEN, the third by Mr. MITCHELL, and the fourth by Mr. LA BAU.

The Committee will hold sessions daily during the week. Two members of the Committee are from New-York, one from Brooklyn and the other four from the country. The Gas Companies are represented on the Committee by Mr. BERGEN, who has been an employe of one of them for fifteen or twenty years, but as he claims to be the special champion of laboring men in the Legislature, it is not reasonable to suppose he will allow himself to be biased in favor of the gas monopolies.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS., NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869, At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES, Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES, Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, SITUATED ON 29TH, 38TH, 67TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS., AVENUE A AND 2D-AV. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, executors of Robert Orr, deceased:

29TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situated on the south side of 29th-st., 146 feet 10 inches west of 7th-av., and known as No. 210, (old No. 192.)

2D-AV.—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situated on the south-west corner of 2d-av. and 38th-st., known as Nos. 627 and 629 2d-av.

EAST 67TH-ST.—Three three-story brick houses and lots on south side of 67th-st., adjoining the last described premises, on the rear, and known as Nos. 238, 240 and 242 East 38th-st., (old Nos. 183, 182, 184.)

76TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 76th-st., commencing 103 feet east of 1st-av. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

75TH-ST.—Seven lots north side of 75th-st., commencing 200 feet west of Avenue A. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

76TH-ST.—Four lots, with two-story frame dwelling, situated on the north side of 76th-st., 122 feet east of Avenue A.

76TH-ST.—One lot south side of 76th-st., 225 feet west of Avenue A.

75TH-ST.—Five lots north side of 75th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

76TH-ST.—Three lots north side of 75th-st., 146 feet east of Avenue A.

AVENUE A.—One lot west side Avenue A, 51 feet 1 inch north of 75th-st.

AVENUE A.—Three lots southeast corner of Avenue A and 76th-st.

ALSO,

57TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 57th-st. and 11th-av. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, Belgian pavement, curbed and guttered; walks flagged one course.

P. W. TURNEY, ELIZABETH ORR, JOSEPH ORR.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS. THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts., and only 600 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, will be sold at auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.: 10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 4th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 4th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 4th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 55 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND, together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 49.2 feet on Broadway, 45 feet on the rear, 98 feet on 21st-st., and 98.6 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 45 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND JAY STS. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of the executor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady:

WEST, JAY AND CAROLINE STS.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 197 West-st., south-east corner of Jay-st., running through to Caroline-st., being 29.3 feet front and rear, by 75 feet on Jay-st. and 77.5 feet south side. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 339 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE OF 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS.; also two lots adjoining; also two-story frame store and dwelling adjoining; also two lots on 22d-st., in rear of above. Also 19 splendid lots on Douglass-st. (Boulevard) and Ralph-av. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

51 cast-iron field guns, with carriages and implements.

129 cast-iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.

480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounders.

80 artillery carriages, various.

600 sets artillery wheel harness, for 2 horses.

4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.

10,233 carbines and rifles, various.

14,411 sabres and swords, various.

122,000 cartridge boxes, various.

15,000 cavalry saddles, various.

3,000 artillery saddles, various.

39,150 curb bridles, various.

10,000 watering bridles, various.

15,000 halters, various.

14,480 leather traces, various.

401,365 pounds of cannon powder.

238,450 pounds of mortar powder.

777,800 pounds of musket powder.

13,300 pounds of rifle powder.

130,840 pounds of damaged powder.

8,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.

Wrought and cast-iron scrap, &c., &c.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, or upon application at this arsenal. F. D. CALLENDER, Lieut.-Col. of Ord., and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Com.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION. JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS, ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The lower portion of the county is attracting great attention as a suburban location, with the positive value of a City property, being considered as much a portion of New-York City as that property above the line of Harlem, within the City limits. And being at this time more accessible, is already rapidly improving with the erection of those neat and elegant cottages that are so chaste in adorning a landscape, and in which the comfort of a family is secured at such a great saving as compared even with the circumscribed limits of a floor in a City dwelling. The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a city stand-point, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central Bridge, which spans the river at that point. It is to have an addition of fourteen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several "new drives" and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all parts. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NORTH NEW-YORK. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,

69 VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, located in North New-York, and but a short distance (a few minutes' walk) from Harlem Bridge, 3d-av. cars, the Harlem boats, and the Harlem and Fordham horse cars.

The important improvements now being made, and those about to be inaugurated, will make this the most desirable property in the vicinity of New-York, as the existing order of things must soon be reversed, and the upper end of the island made the business centre of New-York.

THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, one of the finest avenues in the world, and the fashionable drive for this part of the county, is now about completed. The streets along the property are laid out and graded, and those adjacent are paved and lighted with gas.

SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee:

The three valuable lots of land, with the improvements, known as Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-st., south side, commencing 120 feet 1 inch west from Broadway. Particulars at the office.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large variety of Spring goods, comprising men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, adapted to Western, Southern and home trade.

Auction sales every Wednesday during the year. Catalogues always ready on Tuesday.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executors, will be sold by auction as above, at the CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, BOOK SALESROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, the effects of the eminent artist, THE LATE MR. E. LEUTZE, Comprising his paintings, drawings, etchings, antique furniture, costumes, weapons, armor, books, &c. Also, a

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, Painted expressly for this sale, and contributed for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by the ARTISTS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, embracing works by the following eminent artists: Hays—J. F. Weir—Wm. Hart—J. G. Brown—R. P. Gray—Stone—Guy—Cropsey—Darley—McEntee—Whittredge—J. M. Hart—Beard—J. B. Irving—Colman—Lambdin—M. F. De Haas—White; and complimentary contributions for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by Huntington—Durand—Baker—Lang—Terry—Kensett—Casilear—Falconer—Tait—Bispham—Eastman Johnson—R. W. Weir—Ehninger—Homer—Fuechsel—Lawrie—&c., &c.

Catalogues ready and Exhibition open day and evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE leasehold premises No. 12 Washington-square, near 5th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Catharine A. Duncan, deceased:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling-house and lease of lot situated on the north side of Washington-square, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from the 1st May, 1862, at the annual ground rent of $475, taxes and assessments. The lease contains the usual covenants for renewals, and the restrictions against nuisances as are contained in the leases granted by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and also the further restriction that all buildings erected on the lot are to be set back 12 feet from the line of Waverley-place, and to be of brick or stone; privilege to erect stable on rear of the lot.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE. TWO VALUABLE HOUSES, NOS. 33 AND 35 EAST 73D-ST., NEW-YORK. Nos. 33 and 35 East 73d-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs., two first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick-front dwellings, each 17x52.6, lots 100. Houses contain 11 rooms, marble mantels and all modern improvements. They have stone stoops and basements, French windows, &c. Neighborhood good, ground high; only two blocks from Central Park; surrounded by first-class improvements. Terms easy. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION—VALUABLE ESTATE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, by order of the Executors, the valuable estate No. 20 Wall-st., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 3d of March. The sale will be on liberal terms and usual Executors' deed, 60 per cent., or two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage if desired; rented for one year.

ALSO,

No. 197 West-st., southeast corner of Jay-st., running through to Caroline-st.

ALSO,

Valuable property on Irving-place, Beach, Water and East 15th-st.

For full particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st. Entrance can be had to the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, through the side door.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, on the above premises, a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel curtains, rosewood piano, parlor suites in brocatel, étageres, centre table, cottage suits, extension table, sheets, pillow-cases, feather beds, mattresses, quilts, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; patent mangle. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS to be sold TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—J. BOGART.—BILLIARD room No. 405 Grand-st., March 3, 11 o'clock. Six billiard tables, Phelan's and Winant's make, all complete and in good order; all fixtures in the place. Sold on account of Temperance Society leasing the rooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

OFFICE AND CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, at No. 101 Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of fine books, bookcases, parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, pianos, safes, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

The Most Valuable Property at Auction Ever Offered, in the Lower End of Westchester County.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. AT 12 O'CLOCK, MARCH 2. If not all sold, balance will be closed out March 3.

Three Hundred and Twenty-Five CITY LOTS AND SIX FINE RESIDENCES. THE PROPERTY OF HENRY F. DE GRAAF.

This property lies on BROADWAY, formerly known as the BOSTON ROAD, OPPOSITE 1ST-ST., MORRISANIA, and DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 160TH-ST., ON NEW-YORK ISLAND, and 20 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. BY HARLEM RAILROAD.

HARLEM AND MORRISANIA HORSE CARS pass the grounds every seven minutes, connecting with the Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat for Peck-slip. Also, within seven minutes from Melrose and Morrisania Depot.

ONE FINE STONE DWELLING, 26 ROOMS, 16 CITY LOTS, all Modern Improvements, High Ground, Splendid Shade; the building would cost $50,000 to build—a fine place for Summer or Winter Hotel.

One LARGE DWELLING, filled in with brick, 16 Rooms, fine new Barn, Grapes and Fruit in Great Abundance, and directly facing Westray-place; 9 City Lots. All Modern Improvements.

One new TOWER HOUSE, Mansard Roof, 15 Rooms, all Modern Improvements; 3 City Lots; splendid View.

One GOTHIC HOUSE, 12 Rooms, Modern Improvements, Barn; 3 City Lots; Splendid View.

Also, TWO DWELLINGS, built together with Party Wall; the two 10 Rooms each, and Two City Lots to each building.

Also, a SMALL HOUSE on two City Lots.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY is located on HIGH GROUND, with a VIEW of the PALISADES, CENTRAL PARK and the SOUND. The proposed NEW CENTRAL BOULEVARD, from the Harlem River to Jerome Park, when built, will connect with the BOSTON ROAD AT THIS POINT, and PASS DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY. BOSTON ROAD or BROADWAY is laid with BELGIAN PAVEMENT up to 150th-st., and arrangements are made to lay it to 165th-st. The streets are finely graded and worked around the property. Broadway, and a part of Wall-st. and Second-place, are curbed, guttered and flagged. Street lamps are erected throughout the village.

This PROPERTY is VERY EASY OF ACCESS, LIES HIGH, has a COMMANDING VIEW, and is VERY HEALTHY, and has the general reputation of being the finest property in the town. All the Improvements on the Property are First-Class.

Terms: 10 PER CENT. and AUCTIONEER'S FEE on day of Sale, 20 PER CENT. on or before the 1st day of APRIL, and MORTGAGE AT 3 YEARS for balance at the office of J. R. MARVIN, Post Building, corner Liberty and Nassau sts.

P. S.—Attention is called to the remarks of A. J. Green, Central Park Commissioner, in the World of Feb. 12, and Times of Feb. 15. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer. The Stone House, with 450 feet on Boston road and 566 feet on Cliff-st., can be purchased in one plot previous to sale.

A party at the Tower House, on 2d-place, to show the property.

Depot wagon at Morrisania on arrival of cars from the City to convey parties to the property free of charge.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 2, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
25 barrels Italian Prunes.
50 bales Walnuts.
15 bales P. S. Almonds.
300 drums Sultana Raisins.
50 boxes Naples Figs.
135 cases fancy and Naples Macaroni.
30,000 pounds shelled Peanuts.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
24 bales Tarragona Almonds, stained.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:
4,461 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,537 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Sinola*, from Palermo.

S. C. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—S. C. GRIFFIN will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the valuable farm lately occupied by Richard Calrow, situated partly in the town of New-Rochelle, and partly in Mamaroneck, near the New-Haven Railroad and the Westchester Boulevard, containing about fifty-seven acres, together with one large and one small dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house and outbuildings, all in good order; terms easy; conveyances will meet the 7 and 9 A. M. trains from 27th-st. For particulars apply to L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 110 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1868, with the name of the patentee and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness. The work is to be delivered at this Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.

The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to the illustrations for the Patent Office Reports of 1867, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work, but a desire to reduce the expense of this branch of the public printing prompts them to also invite proposals for electrotype plates of an inferior style of workmanship; and also for furnishing the illustrations by engraving, lithography or any other process.

The awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder *for the interest of the Government*, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in the establishment of the bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work. If the bid is for supplying electrotype-plate pages, one of these pages must be furnished, that it may be subjected to practical tests.

Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as is sometimes the case,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.

The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. H. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES, *Congressional Printer.*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 14, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, A. J. MATHEWSON, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES W. BOOTH, Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated Feb. 16, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; the other as nurse, or to take care of one or two children, and do plain sewing; both have the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow, of middle age, for a party of gentlemen or family; is competent in every respect to take entire charge of any household; best of reference from employers. Address Mrs. BREEN, Williamsburg Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress by a competent young woman; understands dressmaking, and would be agreeable to see to the parlor, or some other light work, if required; unexceptionable reference given. Apply at No. 225 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as waitress, the other as seamstress; would have no objections to do light chamberwork if required; understand all kinds of family sewing; have the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 242 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can bone and lard; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 414 East 18th-st., below 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing to do in her own house; would do any kind of work in or out of the house; gentlemen's washing also; the best of City reference. Call at No. 23 Bethune-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, fine shirts, also children's clothes. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few gentlemen or a private family at her own residence, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also fluting; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 249 West 27th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family, or to go out by the day or week, by an excellent person; can assist with dressmaking; a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 207 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged woman, or to nurse an invalid; understands milk and butter, and is a good plain cook. Call at No. 227 Madison-st. Has first-class City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook and assist at the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objections to go to the country; good reference will be given. Apply at No. 382 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as good cook in a small family; has a little girl 8 years old; would like to have her with her; good reference given. Call at No. 236 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or a few gentlemen, in her own room; can do up shirts in the neatest style. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., up one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and light waiting; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 67 East 7th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WASHING and ironing, or general housework, by a capable industrious girl; is a respectable, economical and trusty servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young women, situations in the same family, one as chambermaid, the other as lady's maid; can give the best of reference from their last place. Can be seen from 10 till 3 at No. 425 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; understands the machine, or would do chambermaid and light waiting. Apply at No. 326 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American widow woman, willing to do the cooking of a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; a good baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 59 West 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER who can cut, fit and trim; will go out by the day or week in families; has no objection to leave the City. Call at or address No. 144 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or seamstress; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to travel; good reference. Apply at No. 348 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more ladies' work by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS and chambermaid by a respectable young girl. She can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 159 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman; is an excellent cook and baker; the very best of reference; no washing done. Call at No. 208 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid only, or would assist in the washing; best City references. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 441 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call at No. 15 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, WITH good City references, a situation as children's nurse, governess, and for doing plain sewing in a private family. Address M. B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 16th-st., rear building, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years old, to do waiting or any other domestic duty; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, one or two children to nurse, or would take older children to care; respectable reference can be given. Apply at No. 45 2d-av., office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress and chambermaid; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 231 East 37th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as nurse for one or two children, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 31st-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; and is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 231 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 195 Grand-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook, to go into the country for the Summer; good reference. Apply at No. 141 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or fine washer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference from her last place. Call No. 311 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class cook, who is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 420 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid, or do washing and waiting; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 409 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., up one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 32 King-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 429 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out or take in washing. Apply at No. 400 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 133 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small American family. Inquire at No. 157 6th-av., first floor.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers. Call at No. 9 West 4th-st., near 6th-av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more engagements by the day; understands all the latest styles. Address Miss O'BRIEN, Station G.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; fully understands her business; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., City or country situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, washers and ironers, house-workers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class seamstress and hair dresser, and if necessary to take charge of one or two growing children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 Chrystie-st., two stairs up.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough cook; country or City; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard; good baker; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 205 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 260 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, fruit, strawberries, and the keeping a gentleman's place in first-class order; undeniable and satisfactory testimonials. Address D. H. W., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, Scotch, single, having 17 years' practical experience in England, Scotland and Wales; thoroughly understands the profession—laying out of grounds, heating and erection of glass. Address J. BAXTER, care of B. K. Bliss & Son, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of a green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Apply, for two days, to D. E. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly with green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife and one child. Address A. B. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; green-house and grapery, flowers, fruit and vegetables. Address for two days A. S., No. 15 John-st., New-York. Best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY active man; understands the care of horses; can milk, work in a garden; can make himself useful in or about a gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable references. Address P. O. K., No. 476 Pearl-st., or Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; American, married, (one child;) who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also the management of farming; best of reference; can be seen in town. Address H. H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who thoroughly understands green-house, grapery, and all branches of gardening; best City reference; no one need apply unless they want a first-class gardener. Address H. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife can cook, or do washing, or take care of milk and butter. Address X. Y., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as coachman; can furnish the best of City reference as to experience, honesty and capability. Address No. 125 West 30th-st., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable and flower gardener; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen if required. Address O. N., Box No. 207 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from his present employer. Apply or address private stable No. 38 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, to take charge of a farm; understands the business in all its branches; can give ten years' reference to that effect. Address C. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (Scotchman) of practical experience in each branch of his business; can lay out and ornament, if required; references given. Address S. J., at seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German; married; no family; understands the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory recommendations. Call on or address W. H., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, &c.; is not afraid of work, and can furnish undoubted references. Address C. McW., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, (German,) who understands the business in all its branches; best City reference, three years, from last employer. Apply or address, for two days, L. S., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, one child; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good reference. Address F. P., Box No. 295 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is also a first-class groom; good references; no incumbrance; is industrious, steady and temperate. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; the best reference given from his last employer. Address N., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; first-class man from his long practical experience; is qualified to take the entire charge of any gentleman's place. Address JAMES, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man; small family; has had long experience; can give the best of City reference. Call or address S. S., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; can be well recommended from his last place. Address THEO., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the management of green-house, grape-house, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address A. W. K., at seed store 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed, a situation as waiter in a private family; willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. D., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man without family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good reference given. Address C. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 218 East 78th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man, as coachman or waiter; willing to make himself useful; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; can be highly recommended. Address or apply for J. M. D., No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 839 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY goods and notion house, a boy 14 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who would like to learn the business; salary first year, $100. Address in own handwriting, with reference, BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., Box No. 1,220 Post Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE first-class ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German suited. Excellent situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARdener, who understands planting, and has some knowledge of laying out new grounds, for a small place a few miles from the City. Address, with references, C. M. S., Box No. 1,797 Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to aid in the nursery; one understanding Wheeler & Wilson machine would be preferred. Must be Protestant, and willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 14 Lafayette-place.

PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD STEADY SITuations are yet open for good compositors, at the liberal prices offered by the employers' scale. Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL shirt cutter to go West; a permanent situation. Reference required. Address, until Wednesday noon, W. A. CLARK, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC INDUSTRIous woman as laundress. One with satisfactory reference as to character and ability may apply between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 3 East 29th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A cook who can make family butter; no washing. Apply at No. 329 East 25th-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WILLING TO assist in the care of children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 214 East 18th-st.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents wanted. Address COMPANY, Box No. 604 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, FOR the City. Apply at No. 45 2d-av., office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS .... SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE .... Duchesne .... SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included;) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA .... Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA .... Mar. 27
IOWA .... Mar. 13 | EUROPA .... April 3
BRITANNIA .... Mar. 20 | INDIA .... April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA .... Mar. 3 | CHINA .... Mar. 24
JAVA .... Mar. 10 | CUBA .... Mar. 31
RUSSIA .... Mar. 17 | SCOTIA .... April 7

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO .... Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI .... Mar. 11
TARIFA .... Mar. 4 | PALMYRA .... Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO .... March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA .... March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN .... March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA .... March 31, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. J. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE .... Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS .... Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS .... March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN .... March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

BIENVILLE,

J. R. BAKER, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES .... NELSON .... SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA .... KEMBLE .... SATURDAY, March 13

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway.

WANTED—OLD YACHT OF 10 TONS. Address, with price, O. G., Box No. 150 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FOR $1,000—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out-buildings, greenhouse and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house, containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, and a laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS J. WALKER, No. 16 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 39½ Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 16 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour by rail from New-York City; extensive view. For further particulars address G., Box No. 11 Hastings-upon-Hudson.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 29 West 19th-st.; brown-stone front, 3½ stories high; painted and furnished in the most magnificent style six months ago by C. Bembe; rent $650 a month. For further particulars inquire of BEALES, GILLEBE & CO., No. 47 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—A PERFECTLY respectable family, having a genteel house, furnished, or partly so, and wishing to rent the same and board with the party hiring, can make such an arrangement with a desirable family, by addressing HOUSE, Box No. 63 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.—TWO small but comfortable houses to let at Stamford, Conn.; possession April 1; near depot; rent $250 and $300. Apply to G. W. DEAN, Marble-yard, Stamford, or J. J. JENKINS, No. 231 Canal-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot, a house containing eight rooms, water and gas, good cellar and attic; rent, $450 per year. For further particulars address G. W. K., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st. Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 334 West 32d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 338 West 34th-st.

TO RENT FOR $1,000—A GOOD HOUSE, barn and outbuildings in Jamaica, with ten acres of land, good garden and a great variety of choice fruit; railroad fare, 10 cents. Address Post Office, Box No. 304.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with modern improvements. Rent $1,700, from May 1. FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LENOX, Mass., either for six months or one year, completely furnished and very favorably situated. For further particulars inquire at No. 41 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 140 West 4th-st.; also the store (five story and cellar) No. 327 Washington-st. Apply to ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 132 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 99 EAST 60TH-ST., 4 S. B. S., $2,400; No. 163 East 60th-st., 4 s. b. s., $2,300; south side of 78th-st., 3 s. b. s., near 4th-av., $1,400. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, No. 31 East 19th-st. For permits to see the house apply at No. 130 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park,

TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 125 feet, and so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 73 Gold-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR MERCANTILE purposes, a four-story and basement brick store, 23x100 feet, first floor about level with the sidewalk; located on Broadway, near 8th-st. and near Stewart's upper store. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—ON WEST-ST., THE PLOT OF ground fronting on West, Morton and Washington sts., being 80 feet on West, 220 feet on southerly side of Morton-st. and 80 feet on Washington-st. Also, the bulkhead in front. Apply to G. BANJER, No. 18 West 21st-st.

TO LEASE.—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Powers Hotel," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, on first and second floors, with good light, at low prices; two large offices on first floor, suitable for shippers and others. Apply on premises. GUTHRIE BROTHERS.

TO RENT—THE FOUR BEST LOFTS IN A six-story building, on Beekman, near William-st., suitable for hardware business. The lofts are convenient and roomy, and the location desirable. Rent $3,500. Address T. J. H., Box No. 128 Times Office.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND second floors, with upper lofts of building, No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 33 Nassau-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE OFFICES, NO. 150 Fulton-st., corner building on Broadway; possession immediately; suitable for insurance offices. Apply to B. M. JOHNSON, No. 207 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTed basement No. 37 William-st., recently occupied by the United States Lloyds. Apply, in the building, to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE FIRST-class marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; offices heated by steam; suitable for lawyers, brokers, &c. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 42x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN-stone front store No. 287 Hudson-st., in a good business location, near Spring-st. and Spring-st. Market.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Three splendid stores near Broome-st. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 494 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, a small furnished or unfurnished house in the country; one hour's ride from City; Jersey preferred. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., H. S. C., Post Office Box No. 4,702.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

UNFORTUNATES FROM WHATEVER cause produced should consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Immediate relief certain.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 115 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 115 Chatham-st.

IN ALL CASES OF SECRECY OR NERVOUS debility consult Dr. WEST, at his private medical office, No. 4 Thompson-st., one door from Canal-st.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, should consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.; 18 years' practice.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated in the village of [illegible] Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 100 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad.

ROLLING MILL BUILDING, 120x135 FEET,

CONTAINING

3 puddling furnaces,
2 heating furnaces for iron,
1 heating furnace for steel,
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms,
1 train rolls for rolling rods and merchant iron,
1 train rolls for rolling spring steel,
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls.

DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.

RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, 150x30 FEET, WITH LEANTOS,

CONTAINING

2 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces,
2 brace jaw machines and furnaces,
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.

DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE,
30-horse power, with two-flue boilers.

Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land.

ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

For particulars, inquire of
HENRY MCFARLAN,
No. 17 South William-st., or on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK.

FOR SALE—Thirteen acres of land, in lawn and garden; stone mansion, built in the Italian villa style, contains ten rooms above basement, and all the modern conveniences; cottage, stone stable, &c.; commands a fine view of New-York, Staten Island and adjacent country; situated in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD—6 MINutes from New-York on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey—A new French roof house and lot, 95x137 ft.; the house contains 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and water closet. Also a first-class house and lot, splendidly located on the main avenue of the village; the house has 19 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, furnace, &c.; the grounds contain about 2½ acres, and are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with small fruit trees and shrubbery; barn and chicken-house and hot-house on the premises; also other houses, very desirable town lot, and several farms for sale located in and near the village. Apply to F. A. FISHER, No. 23 Water-st., New-York, or to JOSIAH CRANE, Sr., Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, on the east bank of the Hudson, 4 miles above Rhinebeck Station, one of the most desirable residences in the county, stone mansion, 16 rooms, grapehouse, green-house, &c., commanding an extensive view of the river for miles, 320 acres and extensive stables and barns, 4 tenant-houses, &c. If not sold before the 1st of May the house, furnished, with adjacent grounds, will be let for the season. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE—A DEsirable residence on the principal avenue, (near the palatial residence of Le Grand Lockwood, Esq.;) contains 13 rooms; gas and water in house; good barn, garden; choice fruits; horse cars pass the door, connecting with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; two hours from City Hall; lot 160x325. G. W. WEEKS, No. 479 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York City or Brooklyn property, about 27 acres of land, with a dwelling thereon, near Cruger's Station, and just above Sing Sing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, affording fine sites for several private residences, with a magnificent prospect of river and mountain scenery. Inquire of GEORGE H. GRANNISS or JAMES TAYLOR, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A TWO-story and French roof house; has furnace, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, wash bowls, stationary tubs, &c.; corner lot of half an acre, with variety of fruit and shade trees; three minutes' walk from station; best schools in the State, and best railway in the country.

A. C. GOODMAN, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., 1 HOUR FROM New-York, near Llewellyn Park, on mountain, handsome residence, with fine stables, gardener's cottage and outhouses; fourteen acres in lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—118 ACRES, MIDDLEsex County, New-Jersey, four miles from Jamesburg; good grain and grass land, well adapted to trucking; good house and outbuildings; $10,000, with stock and crops; $4,000 three years. Particulars No. 4 Bond-st., S. TOWNSEND.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 58 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT FARM, 140 ACRES, ON east bank Raritan River, near New-Brunswick; abundance of fruit and shade; land all underdrained; situation commanding and healthy; terms reasonable. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 59 Wall-st.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND LANDS—PARties wishing to purchase farms in Virginia are invited to call and examine our list of over 300 farms. Full particulars given. Fare to Lynchburg and back, $14. MORRILL & CO., Agents Piedmont Land Agency, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 12.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—COTTAGE house on Centre-st.; nine rooms; lot 200x400; good stable, fine neighborhood, plank walk and City gas lights to station; with or without furniture; price moderate. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—YONKERS. A SPLENDID house, commanding a fine view of the river, $18,000 cash if sold immediately; worth $30,000.
CHARLES EMMONS,
No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—ON Staten Island, several choice residences, desirably located on and near the water; fine houses, outbuildings, and grounds beautifully laid out. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND two lots at Mott Haven; bath-room, hot and cold water, water closets, furnace, &c.; sold at cost if sold immediately. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

NEWPORT ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Good house, in fine situation; two acres of land, stables, fruit, extensive views—at a decided bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO LET—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO nicely-furnished rooms, with gas, together or separate, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A commodious suite of rooms, with or without private table. Also, a single front room, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A HALL bedroom, pleasantly situated. Gas and water in the room. Terms low. No. 24 4th-av., one block from Broadway.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS can be had on reasonable terms at No. 26 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

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THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, REMARKABLE for teaching conversation, has at this moment two hours disengaged. Ladies willing to be improved in French can apply to M. B., No. 25 East 21st-st.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON DEsires two pupils preparing for college. Address C. M., Box No. 112 Times Office.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 603 6th-av., and 1,210 B'dway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 36 John-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.
[illegible]
West 56th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
West 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
5th-av. and Madison-av. lots, eligible locations.
West 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
West 131st-st., near 5th-av.
West 121st and 122d sts., near 10th-av.

NEW MADISON-AV. LOTS,
EIGHT 10TH-AV. LOTS,
SIXTEEN 8TH-AV. LOTS,
FOR SALE.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 36 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND WITH THE four-story brick building thereon, known as No. [illegible] William-st. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in front, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 100 feet. Also a lot of land on the easterly side of [illegible], between 62d and 63d sts., containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, 45 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-story house No. [illegible] 32d-st., three doors west of Broadway; suitable either for dwelling or business purposes. For terms apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 6th-av. and 43d-st., or to THOS. H. GAYNOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, No. 34 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size 25x52x98.9; in substantial order; immediate possession; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of 59th-st. and 2d-av.; also the two-story brick house, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, on north side of 69th-st. Apply to ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 132 Broadway.

TWO VERY FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick houses, modern improvements, good order, cellars, Nos. 251 and 253 16th-st., 7th and 8th avs., $11,250 each; terms to suit. See houses, and call at No. 146 West 46th-st., forenoons and evenings.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 300 feet west of 3d-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—EIGHT front on west side, between 69th and 70th sts. Apply only to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 25x100. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $16,000. Terms easy.

LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR SALE on Broadway, near 23d-st., 20 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE AND CORRECTLY PRINTED list of houses, lots, &c., for sale, is ready for distribution to any purchaser who calls at the office of ALEXANDER BOYD, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID DOCK PROPERTY

On Newtown Creek, to be sold by order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, at the Exchange. Maps at
JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Splendid Lots on West Side of Prospect Park. JOHNSON & MILLER'S Great Sale on TUESDAY, March 2.

THE GREAT KINGSLAND SALE.

By order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, will afford the best opportunity ever offered for men of moderate means to purchase lots with a view of securing homesteads, and capitalists to purchase splendid wharf property for investment. Send to JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., for maps and particulars.

PROSPECT PARK.

WEST SIDE.

Splendid Lots. Great Sale, TUESDAY, March 2, at the Exchange. Send for maps to
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS,

Who are looking for first-class wharf property, will do well to send at once to JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, for maps of the great sale to be made by order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at Exchange Salesroom.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new full-sized high-stoop sunken area brown-stone front house No. 17 Bedford-av., in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, built by days' work in the most substantial manner for the owner's occupancy, with laundry and billiard rooms; steam heater in the cellar; dining-room and second story finished in hard wood; tiled halls, walnut stairs and bronze statue on newels for gas. Terms easy and early possession.

Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, with extension, 18x18, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements, neighborhood unquestionably first class. Apply on the premises, DeKalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 45 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; brown-stone basement and trimmings; 26x115; fine large house, in good condition and good neighborhood; gas and fixtures, two water-closets, bath, range and heater; Adams-st., near Concord-st. Also, houses in other parts of the City.
J. A. COLEY, No. 27 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x30, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSEssion, house and lot No. 180 Congress-st., near Clinton; fine location; eight minutes' walk from ferries; furniture also for sale. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame houses, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN LOTS ON CLINton-av., running through to Hamilton-av.; splendid location; owner going to Europe; also twenty-eight lots on 4th-st., running from 2d to 3d-av. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock Stores, Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABlishment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, TWENTY years established, of the grocery, flour and feed store of C. L. Moore, in the village of Newtown, L. I., five minutes from railroad depot, 45 from New-York; stock, fixtures and good-will, together with an established wagon route, with wagons, horses, &c. Store to rent. Apply of SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 238 Front-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS, OR PERsons desiring a lucrative business, I will sell the copyright, plates, and choice illustrations of that new and invaluable book, The Natural [illegible] of California, &c. Apply to JAMES H. FISH, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WELL ESTABlished and doing a good business; one of the best locations in the City for new and family work. Apply at No. 60 North Moore-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av. Factory No. 213 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 68 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SATIN BONNETS, NEW styles; Tostee Hats; elegant Bonnets and Hats now ready; Spring Flowers, Ribbons and Frames, new shapes; Evening Bonnets, $5—great bargains. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.

Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

TO-NIGHT, 107TH REPRESENTATION IN N. Y. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced with its great and unrivalled cast, and great splendor of mise en scene, with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, RIZARELLI, CLEMENTINE, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, Gendarmes, his original role, PITOU; BURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, MUSSEY.

TO-MORROW, MATINEE, FLEUR DE THE.

No evening performance on Wednesday, the Theatre Francais being wanted for the preparation of the Carnival Ball, which will take place on THURSDAY.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Grau's Company will perform in Hartford—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CARRIER.

In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.

After 9½ o'clock, admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

EXTRA MATINEE—TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock,
FLEUR DE THE MATINEE,
which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.

Admission to all parts, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

On MONDAY, March 1, and EVERY EVENING, appearance of the new vocalist,

MISS JENNIE KIMBALL,

who will make her debut in

JENNY LIND.

Great success of

POCAHONTAS,

greeted nightly by
CROWDED HOUSES,
with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

On MONDAY, March 8, will be produced, after archæological preparation, a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN SIMPLIFICATION, to be called

MUCH ADO ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE,

in which Mr. Brougham will have an irreverent shy at Shylock, for the first time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

KELLOGG.

Faust! Faust! Faust!

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 3.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY—MATINEE. Unabated success of the GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS of the time,

ELISE HOLT,

and her charming troupe of artists, DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY, RIGL SISTERS, Corps de ballet. Byron's greatest burlesque,

LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY IN THEATRE.

Pronounced success of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

The unequaled
MORLACCHI TROUPE,
hailed with great delight in the new Ballet.

MATINEE at 2 o'clock. IXION and MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.	EVENING, at 8 o'clock. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as ROBERT BRIERLY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Second Winter Exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., will close on THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 78 Cedar-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.

$11 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN.

Special excursion tickets at the above rates, good only in special trains, will be issued to those who desire to attend the

INAUGURATION OF GEN. GRANT
on the 4th of March next.

Special trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, TUESDAY, March 2, following the 8:40 P. M. train; WEDNESDAY, March 3, following the 8:40 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. trains. These trains will stop at Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway.

Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; also, at depot, Jersey City, and stations at Market-st., Newark, and at Elizabeth and Rahway.

F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
FEB. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
ERIE BUILDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

On and after March 3, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.

Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.

Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.

Offices—No. 10 Park-place, and Provost-st., Jersey City. JAY GOULD, President.
G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 952 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:30 mail. Leave Jamaica 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
B. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 164 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Fourth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER.
MISS FANNY MORANT.
MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. D. W. WALLER,
and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as
NARCISSE.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.

Immense success of
THE MARVELOUS NICKLE,
THE WONDER OF THE WIZARDS.

The new Spectacular Extravaganza of
THE HORSE MARINES,
universally acknowledged to be
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

Roars of laughter at Maffit's comic military Pantomime of
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.

THE CARLO BROTHERS, HARRY RAYNOR, MARIE BONFANTI and the GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra circle 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra.

GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
whose unparalleled performances are received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,
will appear at every entertainment in their
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
AND THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF
RIDERS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, EQUILIBRISTS AND CONTORTIONISTS,
IN SCENES OF EXCITING INTEREST.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE HALL.

The Mammoth Velocipede School and Hall will open TUESDAY MORNING next.

The entrances to the hall are at No. 141 Fulton-st. and No. 20 Ann-st. The hall, which is 25x165, extends through the entire block, and is probably the largest in the City.

Velocipedes hired by the half hour and hour. Instruction free. All the velocipedes are new and of the most approved patterns.

JOS G. PANGBURN, Manager.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

By REV. THOS. A. JAGGAR, in aid of
EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 55TH-ST.,
At Lyric Hall, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Old Fogey."

Tickets, 50c.; for sale at Fleming's stationery store, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's book store, No. 667 Broadway; Evangelical book store, No. 3 Bible House, and at Lyric Hall.

MR. J. B. GOUGH

Will deliver his lecture on "Facts and Fiction," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets may be procured at W. Palmer's, Bible House Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Tibbals', No. 37 Park-row, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MR. CHARLES H. BRAINARD, OF Boston, will deliver a lecture on "The Life and Genius of Whittier," TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, in the parlors of the College Building, corner of 12th-st. and 2d-av., for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

MEETINGS.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 7.

An adjourned meeting of the pupils of this school from the years 1826 to 1846, under the principalship of Dr. Stephen H. Kirby, William P. Lyon, and John W. Ketchum, will be held on FRIDAY next, March 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the school-house, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

JOHN V. HARRICOTT, Chairman,
President Fireman's Insurance Company.
JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Secretary,
First Marshal, Mayor's Office.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. Thomson. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
FEB. 26, 1869.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, "agraffe" treble, warranted six years, at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 223 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also new pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A BROWN horse, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harnesses; suitable for butcher, baker or express, or any kind of work. Can be seen after 12 M., until sold, at No. 436 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

FOR SALE—FORTY HORSES JUST FROM the West; they are from 5 to 8 years old, from 14 to 17 hands high; prices, $150 to $400; warranted sound and kind; a trial given. Call at 96 and 98 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses, from 5 to 8 years; sound and kind; 16 hands; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going into other business. Call at No. 237 East 10th-st.

HORSE, $75.—FOR SALE, A GOOD MEdium-size horse, at the Trunk Factory, Madison-st., between Washington and Franklin sts., Greenpoint.

AT NO. 437 EAST 17TH-ST.—A HORSE and cart and harness for sale on reasonable terms. Selling out on account of going to live in the country.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamers
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Battery-pl., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:00 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railways.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.

FAUST.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 3.

KELLOGG.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE HUNDREDS OF PERSONS THAT WERE UNABLE TO SECURE SEATS OR GAIN ADMISSION FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF LAST NIGHT, GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED OPERA OF

FAUST

WILL BE REPEATED
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 3.

MARGHERITA .... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
SIEBEL .... Mme. ROSA CELLINI
FAUST .... Herr HABELMANN
(who will SING IN "ITALIAN" for the FIRST TIME.)
VALENTIN .... Sig. ORLANDINI
and
MEPHISTOPHELES .... Sig. ANTONUCCI
CONDUCTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.

In the Kirmess scene,
Mlles. WESMAEL and SUCCOLI.
FRIDAY, March 5, by request,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY, March 6, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

Seats now for sale in the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 111 Broadway.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA, [illegible] TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—[illegible]

HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FOUR HUNDREDTH FALL
"OFF THE WALL."
TO AUDIENCES THAT NEVER
FALL OFF AT ALL.
SECOND VOLUME. SECOND VOLUME.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Four hundred for those, and fox hundreds of times more. | GEO. L. FOX.

PANTALOON, (the same time-honored) C. K. FOX.
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES,
THE ARTISTIC MILE. SANGALLI,
SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS,
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Fifth week of the triumphant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
WHO WILL APPEAR
EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY AT 2,
in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

LAST WEEK OF ZOE
ZOE. IN TWO PIECES. ZOE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE FRENCH SPY.
ZOE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
NARAMATTAH .... MLLE. ZOE.
FRIDAY, ZOE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MONDAY, MARCH 8, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS' first appearance since HER GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS.

Chiltenham's new piece, SHADOW OF CRIME, and RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in BOTH PIECES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Postponement of the SEVEN DWARFS for ONE WEEK. IMMENSE NOVELTIES FOR SIX NIGHTS. SENORITA SANGRINO, the greatest FEMALE GYMNAST ALIVE ON THE TRAPEZE. HERCULES LIBBY, Cannon-Ball Performer and Ventriloquist. PUNCH AND JUDY. FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW. DOG OF THE PIRATE SHIP. MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 BROADWAY.

The funniest entertainment in the world. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, San Francisco Minstrels. The people scream at the new burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

Or, "'TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE." In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES AND FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Bryant's Minstrels.	SHYLOCK.	The Gendarmes.
Bryant's Minstrels.	SHYLOCK.	Les Miserables.
Britton's Blondes.	Africa's Blacks.	BRYANT'S
Britton's Blondes.	Africa's Blacks.	MINSTRELS.
Unsworth,	BLACK CHEMIST.	Nelse Seymour,
Eugene.	BLACK CHEMIST.	Monroe Dempster,

Rockefeller, Grier, Dickson, Boniface, Crosby, Hogan, Hughes.

Bryant's Minstrels, | 14th-st. | DAN BRYANT.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

DANCING.

C. F. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO.—ACADEMY OF DANCING and CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Second term. Send for circulars.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF!

Dress Trimmings, Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Umbrellas, Parasols, Toys, Fans and Fancy Goods, Elegant Sashes and Neck-ties at

LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Hand-knit Shawls, Infants' Mittens and Leggins, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Will open the store,

NO. 563 BROADWAY,

in April, with a choice stock of new goods.

FRIEND PITTS.

No. 677 Broadway, near Amity-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of DAVIS PEARSON & CO., at New-York, Philadelphia and Ashland, Penn., is dissolved by the death of Mr. DAVIS PEARSON. The surviving partners, having purchased the late DAVIS PEARSON'S entire interest, will continue the business as usual, as sole miners and shippers of Locust Mountain Coal from the "Big Mine Run" and "Union" Collieries, and for this purpose have associated with them as general partners EMANUEL BAST and WILLIAM HERRMENN, under the several firm names as follows: TAYLOR, LINDSAY & HERRMENN, at "Big Mine Run" Colliery, and BAST & CO., at the "Union" Colliery, both at Ashland, Penn.; TAYLOR, BAST & LINDSAY, at Philadelphia, and TAYLOR, BAST & CO., at New-York.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
ROBERT M. LINDSAY,
EMANUEL BAST,
WILLIAM HERRMENN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMES K. PAULDING, who resides in the city of New-York, EDWIN A. SLOSSON, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and State of New-York, and THOMAS S. MARLOR, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in the STOCK, LOAN AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and all matters relating thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said JAMES K. PAULDING and EDWIN A. SLOSSON, who are the general partners; and the said THOMAS S. MARLOR, who is the special partner; That the said THOMAS S. MARLOR, who is the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars of capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, 1869, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1869.

And the business is to be conducted under the firm and style of PAULDING & SLOSSON.

JAMES K. PAULDING,
EDWIN A. SLOSSON,
THOMAS S. MARLOR.

Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO. They will be the exclusive agents in New-York for the Rumford Chemical Works of Providence, R. I., and will also deal in seeds of all kinds, and in agricultural implements and tools.

GEORGE F. WILSON, Providence, R. I.
R. B. LOCKWOOD, New-York.
CHAS. J. EVERETT, New-York.
GEO. W. POTTER, E. Providence, R. I.

N. B.—The business and firm of LOCKWOOD & EVERETT will be continued as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a partnership has been formed between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK, of the City and State of New-York; JOHN W. ATWOOD, of the same place, and JOHN E. WYNKOOP, of the borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, to carry on the wholesale commission and brokerage coal business, and to buy and sell coal in the City of New-York and County of Schuylkill aforesaid, and at such other places as may mutually be deemed expedient, under the name, style and firm of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & COMPANY.

(Signed) PHILIP W. VERPLANCK,
JOHN W. ATWOOD,
JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

THE FIRM OF E. W. TIERS & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. EDWARD W. TIERS retires from business, and the remaining partners, JOHN M. WHITE, THOMAS HEWITT and THOMAS A. PHELAN, continue the tea business as heretofore, at No. 88 Front-st., under the firm name of JOHN M. WHITE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—BENJ. G. LENNOX retires from our firm, and JOSEPH M. MYERS, late of Memphis, becomes a member of it, this first day of March, 1869.
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Mr. BAYARD presented the credentials of THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator elect from Delaware.

Mr. VAN WINKLE presented the credentials of ARTHUR T. BOREMAN, Senator elect from West Virginia.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Senator elect from Tennessee.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

The House joint resolution suspending the 16th and 17th joint rules from now until the end of the session, so as to facilitate business, was agreed to.

BILL ON REFINING GOLD AND SILVER.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the consideration of Mr. STEWART's bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion in the United States Mint and branches.

COINAGE OF FIVE-CENT PIECES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to authorize the coining of nickel copper five-cent pieces, and stated that the Committee being equally divided on the subject could not make any recommendation in regard to it.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to authorize imprisonment at hard labor as punishment in certain cases, which was passed. Where the law simply prescribes imprisonment for offences against the United States, this bill authorizes a sentence of hard labor, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up the bill relative to the rights of property of married women in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

RELIEF OF ALABAMA SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE the bill for the relief of certain companies of scouts or guides, organized in Alabama, was passed.

BILLS AND MEMORIALS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills and memorials.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, called up the bill for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the name of ASA ROGERS, of Virginia.

Mr. STEWART said there seemed to be a great difference of opinion in relation to the merits of Mr. ROGERS, and he would neither favor nor oppose the motion to strike out.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion, and asked Mr. CONNESS the reason for it.

Mr. CONNESS said it was because Mr. ROGERS was still an arrant rebel, and unfit to have the privileges of citizenship.

Mr. HOWARD said the man had been elected Second Auditor of Virginia, and merely sought relief so as to be enabled to hold the office without claiming to be a Union man.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that each of the persons named in the bill had made a written application for relief, in which he had expressed his intentions to obey the law and sustain the Government. Mr. ROGERS had done this, and that was not consistent with the statement of Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. WILLEY was unable to give any information about Mr. ROGERS' actions during the war, or his present attitude toward the Government; but he knew his reputation before the war to have been that of a gentleman of high character and standing in the community.

Mr. HOWARD read a letter indorsing the resolutions of the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond, earnestly protesting against the removal of the disabilities of several office-holders in Virginia, among them Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. FERRY hoped the name of Mr. ROGERS would not be stricken out. He had observed that whenever a man holding office at the South applied for relief from his political disabilities there were always a sufficient number of his neighbors, who wanted the office for themselves, to get up a remonstrance.

Mr. TRUMBULL commented upon the fact that the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond gave no reason against relieving Mr. ROGERS except that they (the Club) earnestly protested against it. If the Senate of the United States was to be merely a body to register decrees of the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond, and elsewhere in the South, it was time the fact should be known. This Grant and Colfax Club protested against the relief of certain office-holders, probably because they wanted the office themselves.

Mr. TIPTON—They have a right to them.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Suppose the people don't want to elect them; have they a right to them?

Mr. HOWARD—They have, if the people are rebels.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. TIPTON whether he would like to have the majority of the people of Nebraska treated in that way.

Mr. TIPTON said that nothing would please him better, if the majority of the people of Nebraska were rebels.

Mr. CONKLING was not in favor of an indiscriminate removal of disabilities, but thought Mr. ROGERS, in consideration of his personal character and personal position, better entitled to the removal of his disabilities than many others who had theirs removed.

Mr. SAWYER thought the idea that no one at the South should have his disabilities removed unless it was recommended by the Republicans in his community, narrow, short-sighted, and radically wrong. Whenever a man of good character applied to have his disabilities removed, it would be the best policy of the Government to remove them, and thereby win the support of the conservative and influential men of the South.

Mr. NYE said that he had satisfactory information that the opposition to the relief of Mr. ROGERS, arose out of the fact that, as Auditor of the State, he stood in the way of the Governor's scheme to sell to outside parties the internal improvements of Virginia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read the papers in the case of Mr. ROGERS, showing that he had taken the oath of allegiance, and avowed his intention to support the Government, and that the removal of his disabilities had been recommended by Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. STONEMAN, and leading members of the Republican Party in Virginia.

Mr. CONNESS, in view of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's statement, withdrew the motion to strike out the name of Mr. ROGERS.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS DISCHARGED.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, resolutions and memorials in relation to trade with Canada and other subjects.

SPANISH DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE CALLED FOR.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for the correspondence during the last two years between the State Department and the United States Minister and the Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. SPRAGUE, declaring the public domain within the jurisdiction of the United States, except that guaranteed by treaty to certain Indian tribes, to be the sole property of the United States, and the occupants thereof subject to the laws of the United States.

Mr. SPRAGUE explained the object of the amendment, which was, to bring the "wild" Indians under subjection to the laws of the United States, so as to do away, as far as possible, with Indian treaties. After considerable discussion, Mr. SPRAGUE, at the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, that his object would be attained in another way, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers retired on account of disability, shall be retired upon the same terms as regular officers. Adopted.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the provisions limiting the number of Brigadier-Generals in the army to eight. The motion was lost by a vote of yeas 12, nays 29.

Mr. NORTON, of Minnesota, moved to amend so as to direct, instead of merely authorizing the President to reduce the army as rapidly as possible. Lost by a vote of yeas 5, nays 27.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when Mr. SUMNER renewed his amendment to provide for the payment of the claim of Massachusetts for interest on advancements made to the United States in the war of 1812-1815.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the amendment having been already ruled out of order, could not be again offered.

Mr. SHERMAN took the same view.

Messrs. SUMNER and FESSENDEN insisted that as the previous action upon the amendment was in Committee of the Whole, it was not out of order to offer it again in the Senate.

The amendment was decided to be in order—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. GRIMES said that some interesting developments had already been made in connection with the proposition, and there were others equally interesting to be made. This was a claim for interest and for advances made by Massachusetts (then including Maine) in the war of 1812. He had never read that those States had been very zealous in carrying on the war of 1812. However, they had made some advances for the United States, which had been in due time repaid, and then after forty-seven years of deliberation they had come in with a claim for interest, having first transferred the claim for the benefit of a railroad corporation, the directors of which had been on the floor of the Senate to-day, no doubt, enlightening Senators in regard to the merits of the claim. He wished the Senate to note, too, that when this claim was introduced, instead of being referred to the Committee on Claims or the Committee on Military Affairs, it went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon which there happened to be a Senator from Maine, a Senator from Massachusetts, and a Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. SUMNER declined to discuss the conduct of Massachusetts in the war of 1812 because it had nothing to do with the question before the Senate. That question was simply whether provision should be made for the payment of a claim which had been twice passed upon favorably by Congress, and when paid would only put Massachusetts in this respect in the same position with other States.

Mr. DRAKE inquired whether, if this interest claim were now paid, it would not be a precedent for the payment of similar claims growing out of the war of the rebellion?

Mr. SUMNER was unable to answer the question more definitely than to say that if similar cases should arise the precedent would apply to them.

Mr. GRIMES moved to add a proviso that interest shall not be allowed to Massachusetts upon any sum on which she has not either paid interest or lost interest by a transfer to an interest-bearing fund.

Mr. SUMNER was willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply to the suggestion that the claim, if valid, ought to have been settled years ago, said that it would have been settled at the same time with the claims of the other States, but for the fact that the Democratic Party, then dominant in Congress, singled out Massachusetts, and by delaying the payment of her claim, sought to punish her for the action of the Federal Party, by which she had been controlled at the time of the war. It had taken a great many years to get the principle, and Massachusetts was very glad to get it without, at that time, demanding payment of the interest.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that Massachusetts had failed to demand the interest within a reasonable time.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the interest had been claimed immediately after the payment of the principal.

Mr. HOWARD asked him whether there was any security that the money asked for would be appropriated to the construction of the railroad spoken of in connection with it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that its use for that purpose was secured by the laws of Massachusetts and Maine.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN took the ground that the amount paid by the United States in 1859 was accepted by Massachusetts and Maine in full liquidation of the claim, principal and interest.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the proposition offered by the Senator from Massachusetts would appropriate over $5,000,000, and even with the restrictions proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations would appropriate over $1,500,000. He had looked over the items constituting the original claim, and had found that nearly all of them were expenditures for local defence. The payment of the claim of Maryland for interest had been allowed because Maryland had at the time of the war appropriated a portion of her school fund (a trust fund) for the public defence; but Massachusetts occupied no such exceptional position, and if her claims were now allowed it would be impossible to pay claims that might be presented by other States for advances during the late war.

Mr. PATTERSON replied to Mr. SHERMAN, who, he said, had overstated the amount of the original claim.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the joint resolution to authorize Commander C. H. BALDWIN to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands, was passed.

Mr. CATTELL called up the bill for the relief of PETER MCGOFF.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Coal Company, which was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER being pending.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire continued his speech in advocacy of the amendment. He said the whole amount due Massachusetts and Maine under this claim was not a million and a quarter, as stated by the Senator from Ohio, but only seven hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars.

Messrs. DAVIS, DRAKE and HENDRICKS opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORTON advocated it. He believed that the States ought to be compensated for advances made in aid of the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER said the claim for interest was an afterthought and ought not to be allowed.

The debate was continued until 11:40 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. CALLIS presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama for an increase of representation from Alabama in consequence of the extension of the elective franchise to freedmen.

BILLS READ AND REFERRED.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. CALLIS—Granting lands to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By SEVERAL MEMBERS—Bills to relieve persons named from legal and political disabilities.

BRIDGES ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill in relation to bridges across the Ohio River. The bill provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, of a board of scientific engineers, not less than five nor more than seven, to report to the next session of the Congress the proper width of spans of railroad bridges across the Ohio River, adapted to the wants of navigation and commerce, and that Congress take action on such report. No bridge shall be erected over the Ohio River unless it shall have one continuous span not less than 400 feet in width in the clear over the main channel of the river.

He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. COOK if he would not allow him to say a word.

Mr. COOK—Not a word. [Laughter.]

The previous question was seconded, 70 to 42, and the bill was then passed—yeas 84, nays 59.

PACIFIC RAILROADS AND BRANCHES.

Mr. JUDD introduced a joint resolution in relation to the proper completion of the Pacific Railroads and branches, and moved the previous question on its passage. It authorizes and requires the President of the United States to demand and require from the Central Pacific Railway Company of California and their branches, bonds or other securities sufficient to guarantee the completion of such railroads and branches, and to bring them up to the standard fixed by the special commission that has examined and reported on the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, and that is now examining the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches, applying the same standard of construction to each, and requiring the same security from each; and it directs the suspension of the issue of bonds to such roads until the report shall have been made.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 101, nays not counted; and the joint resolution was passed without a division.

THE INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.

Mr. RAUM introduced a joint resolution declaring valid certain declarations of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, corporating the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Agreed to.

GEN. LEE'S WASHINGTON RELICS.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Grounds to inquire into the circumstances of the proposed return to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE of certain articles formerly belonging to Gen. WASHINGTON, which were taken from the Arlington House, and directing the Secretary of the Interior not to deliver them up until action has been taken on the report of the Committee.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WOOD asked the Speaker whether it was in order for the House to prevent the restoration of stolen property.

The Speaker said that that was not a parliamentary question.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 119, nays 35.

JOINT RULES SUSPENDED.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the sixteen and seventeenth joint rules, which prohibit the passage of bills from House to House, and the presentation of bills to the President within three days of adjournment, were suspended.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was ordered that the House meet hereafter at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules and to order that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 72, nays 70—less than a two-thirds in the affirmative, and the order was not made.

COTTON CLAIM ALLOWED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill to pay Mrs. SUSAN A. SHELBY, of Port Gibson, Miss., $5,000, in full of all claims for cotton captured and sold by the United States. After explanation by Mr. BINGHAM, the bill was passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, to non-concur in those amendments relating to new Indian treaties, to concur in the others, and to ask a Committee of Conference.

The rules were not suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPALDING remarked that the bill was highly important and should be passed to-day. It involved the appropriation of about $8,000,000, mainly embraced in three items—the printing of bonds, Treasury notes and bank bills, the maintenance of revenue Cutters, &c., and the light-house establishment. He hoped the bill would have attention, and that but few amendments would be offered. The Committee, with an eye to economy, had exercised some liberality toward the administration that was to carry on the Government. He thought it had not reported ed too much, and he hoped it had not reported too little in the pending bill.

Mr. BROOKS called attention to the great expense of printing the public money, which had cost, since the beginning of the system, over $11,000,000, and for which this bill appropriated $1,300,000. It was time there was reformation in that establishment, and that the printing of the public money was removed from the Treasury.

Mr. PRICE moved an amendment appropriating $150,000 for continuing the work on the Rock Island Rapids.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected. A paragraph in the bill appropriating [illegible] for the construction of four steam revenue cutters for Alaska; for Columbia River, Oregon; for Mobile, Ala.; for Charleston, S. C., and for the transfer of the revenue-cutter A. P. Chase from the great lakes to Boston, Mass., elicited a lengthy discussion; its opponents contending that instead of building new vessels, some of the vessels now in the navy should be transferred to the Treasury Department for that purpose. The item was retained in the bill.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, supported by Messrs. MYERS and RANDALL, the appropriation of $2,000 for a preliminary survey of the site of the League Island Navy-yard was increased, after discussion, to $5,000.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, representing the Committee on Appropriations, items for the Freedmen's Bureau amounting to $214,000 were struck out of the bill.

Mr. KELSEY moved an appropriation of $5,000 to pay to Miss VINNIE REAM the amount due on her contract to furnish a statue of the late President LINCOLN.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE moved an appropriation of $229,868 to reimburse the State of Iowa for expenses incurred and payments made during the rebellion, as examined, audited, and found due by the Commission of Gen. BUCHANAN, which was rejected.

The same amendment, with a proviso, was offered again by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa.

After considerable discussion in support of the amendment by Messrs. DODGE, ALLISON, PRICE, and WILSON, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by a proviso appropriating the amount necessary to pay the war claims of all the States that have been reported favorably by the Commissioners appointed by Congress.

Mr. WILSON accepted the proviso.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, moved to amend the amendment by appropriating $2,519,000 for the Kansas war claims.

Pending the discussion, the House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess till 6:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met in evening session at 6:30 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The first hour of the session was assigned to the business of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A large number of private pension bills were reported and passed.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill relating to the operations of the Pension laws. After some discussion and amendments, the bill was passed.

It provides in the first section, that no claim of a widow for pension pay or bounty, shall be allowed where she has voluntarily lived separate and apart from her husband without receiving any support from him. It provides in the third section that all pensions granted in consequence of death from wounds or sickness contracted in the service, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge of the soldier, with a provision that nothing in the several acts relating to pensions shall deprive any person who was in the service of the United States between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866, of his pension during that period. The remainder of the bill is mere matter of detail, as to making proof, fees of agents, &c.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. NEWSHAM, of Louisiana, introduced a joint resolution for giving to the members from Louisiana in the present Congress the right to nominate persons to fill existing vacancies from that State as midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy. Passed.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the bill to strengthen the public credit having come back from the Senate with two or three amendments, he proposed, by way of abridging the consideration of the matter, to ask the House to non-concur in these amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference. He had no doubt that such a Committee would come to an agreement.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I object.

Mr. SCHENCK—I move to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. SPALDING, who had the floor on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well; I want it understood by the country that it is on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts that we cannot get at that bill.

Mr. BUTLER—And I want it understood by the country that the gentleman from Ohio cannot get at that swindling brokers' bill on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, the pending amendments being to pay the war claims of Iowa, Kansas, &c. That in regard to Kansas was rejected, and that in regard to Iowa, with Mr. BUTLER's proviso added to it, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH an appropriation of $25,000 was made for a light-house on Halfway Rock, Casco Bay, Maine.

Mr. BROOKS moved an appropriation of $200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the building of the Post Office in New-York City, and spoke in support of the motion, showing the importance of having the building commenced and carried on, and stating that the Government had purchased from the City for half a million dollars a site which was worth a million.

Mr. SPALDING, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the reason why the Committee had not recommended that or a larger appropriation was that there was dissatisfaction in relation to the site.

Mr. BENJAMIN opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS reminded the gentleman from Missouri that the rent now paid for a Post Office and United States building in New-York was over $25,000 a year.

After further discussion the amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS was adopted by a vote of 78 to 42.

BANGOR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the appropriation for the Custom-house in Bangor, Maine, was increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN KNOXVILLE.

On motidn of Mr. MAYNARD, $50,000 was appropriated for United States buildings in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. AXTELL moved to appropriate $250,000 for the Branch Mint at San Francisco. After arguments in support of the appropriation by Messrs. AXTELL and HIGLEY, the motion was rejected by a vote of 51 to 63.

Mr. AXTELL moved to appropriate $150,000 for that purpose, and after another appeal in support of the motion, it was agreed to by a vote of 61 to 54.

TERRITORIAL SURVEYS.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, $10,000 was appropriated for the continuance of the geological survey of the Territories.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, an appropriation of $3,000 was made for the purchase of a portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the White House, to be selected by the incoming President.

ALLOWANCE TO CONTESTING MEMBERS.

An amendment to pay several contesting members $2,500 each, gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. SCHENCK denounced the whole system of paying contestants, saying that it had grown to be a perfect nuisance, and that he did not know any more profitable business than contesting seats in Congress.

Finally it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The House then, at 11:30, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The sixty-second annual commencement of this institution took place last evening at Steinway Hall, where a large audience was gathered at 8 o'clock P. M., when the exercises commenced. Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President, conferred the degrees on eighty-seven graduates. Dr. JAS. C. LINDSLY, A. M., of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory address. Dr. DALTON announced the names of the successful competitors for the prizes. The awards of the prizes offered by the Faculty were as follows:

First prize to a thesis on "The Poisonous Species of Rhus," by EUGENE B. MURTHA, A. M., of New-York City.

Second prize to a thesis on "Carbolic Acid and Derivations," by JOHN J. REID, of Ontario, Canada.

Honorable mention to LUCIUS D. BULKLEY, A. B., J. FRANCIS CHAPAN, THOS. TRENAMON, SHERMAN H. CHAPMAN, A. B., and GEO. B. HICKOK.

The Harson Prizes, consisting of $150, $75 and $25 each, were awarded as follows: First prize, J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN; second prize, EUGENE B. MURTHA; third prize, FRED. C. CURTIS.

It was announced that the Stephens Prize had not been fairly earned by any one, and would be awarded next year.

Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE delivered the final address to the graduating class—a humorous effort, which kept the audience in a roar, and then the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction.

Meeting of Sunday School Librarians.

A meeting of librarians of the different Sunday Schools of this City, including several from the suburbs and from Philadelphia, took place last evening at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. A. L. SAYRE, of the Northwest Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, was in the chair, and Mr. C. A. CORBETT, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, was Secretary. The object was to form a permanent organization, in order to examine into the respective merits of the libraries of the different Sunday Schools throughout the Union, and suggest such improvements as might be thought desirable. Committees on permanent organization, books, catalogues, a library system, library cases and public libraries, were appointed, and an adjournment took place subject to call.

Aylette Medical Institution Commencement.

The commencement exercises of this institution took place yesterday evening, at University Chapel. Prof. J. C. DRAPER presided, and made an address to the graduates. The salutatorian was Dr. S. S. ALEXANDER. The valedictory was delivered by Dr. R. P. TOWNSEND, of Kentucky. Dr. F. D. BENEDICT, in behalf of the class, presented Dr. AYLETTE with a gold watch, and the latter responded with feeling. Degrees were conferred on forty students, pupils of Dr. AYLETTE.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season, with one exception—the 24th of December, when the mercury fell to 11° above zero. Yesterday, at an early hour in the morning, it was 12° above zero. At noon it had risen to 26°, at which point it stood till night, when it again fell several degrees.

Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, while a carriage was proceeding from the office of Dr. BEDFORD, the brother of the Judge, a man who was standing near, began an assault on the vehicle with paving stones, of which he had a good quantity at hand, having evidently gathered them for the purpose. Several of the missiles passed through the window into the carriage, and one of them struck Dr. BEDFORD on the side of the head. The assailant was taken into custody and locked up to await an examination. It is supposed that the attack was made by the stranger under the belief that Judge BEDFORD was in the carriage.

MARION GOLDEN, of No. 129 Baxter-street, yesterday afternoon fell from the roof of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, and being crushed between two freight cars, was severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

JOHN REYNOLDS, of No. 438 East Seventeenth-street, was caught yesterday afternoon in the machinery of the hair factory No. 312 East Seventeenth-street, and was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM HADDON, of No. 228 East Fifty-third-street, fell yesterday, when stepping from a Third-avenue car, at Fifty-fifth-street, and was seriously hurt. He was assisted to his home.

DENNIS KELLEY, a child 4 years of age, died yesterday at No. 171 Monroe-street from injuries received by falling from a fire escape, on the 19th ult. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

From the statistics of Ex-Fire Marshal BAKER it appears that the losses by fire in this City, during the month of February, amounted to $273,600.

Sunday night two men were observed in Eleventh-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, each carrying a large bag, and when hailed by the Police they dropped the bags and ran away. The bags were found to contain large quantities of spool silk and thread, which are supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary. The property is held at the Twentieth-street Station-house for identification.

A meeting of the New-York Society of Practical Engineers will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. The practical aspects of ærial navigation will be discussed.

We have been informed that our publication in Sunday morning's issue in reference to Mr. C. D. ROBINSON having "absconded" from the City with the securities of WOOD & ROBINSON, was incorrect, and that he is now at their office, endeavoring to settle up matters satisfactorily. This explanation is due to Mr. ROBINSON under the existing circumstances of the case.

Neither branch of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington to have the City of New-York reimbursed in the sum of $800,000 for moneys expended through the Union Defence Committee during the years 1861 and 1862, in fitting out troops, being at Washington looking after this matter. It will be remembered that this Committee consisted of five members from each branch of the Common Council, Alderman COULTER being the Chairman.

An adjourned meeting of the pupils of old Public School No. 7, from the years 1806 to 1846, under the principalship of Dr. STEPHEN R. KIRBY, WILLIAM P. LYON and JOHN W. KETCHAM, will be held at the school-house on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

Last evening a fight occurred in the liquor saloon of HERMAN BRUNS, No. 315 Bowery, between THOMAS MULHOLLAND and JOHN HYATT, during which the former was stabbed by HYATT in the face and hand, making severe but not dangerous wounds. HYATT immediately escaped, and the wounded man was removed to a neighboring drug store, where his injuries were attended to.

ELLEN FARRELL, of No. 226 East Twenty-third-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer DIMEN upon a charge of stealing a piece of poplin from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. She was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station-house.

Brooklyn.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call of the Central Presbyterian Church, and is expected to begin his ministrations there next Sabbath. His salary will be $7,000.

Some private citizens have arranged to present the Captain of the Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn* with a silver trumpet, made by one of the Brooklyn silversmiths. The cost of it was $600. It will be presented about the same time as the set of colors from the Corporation. It is a massive and elegant affair, solid silver, gold lined, mounted with nautical emblems in frosted silver, with an engraving of the ship on the outer side of the mouth; on the inner side will be a suitable inscription. The *City of Brooklyn* is expected to arrive on Saturday next, and come to Brooklyn on the Tuesday following, anchoring at the foot of Montague-street, when the presentations will be made.

The Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the widening of Vanderbilt-avenue, from Atlantic-avenue to Prospect Park. The total cost of the improvement is $176,229 30. It gives an additional width of thirty feet on the east side of Vanderbilt-avenue, making the avenue one hundred feet wide from Atlantic-avenue to the plaza of Prospect Park, and making it the grand approach to Prospect Park from the central part of the city. Twenty-five awards for compensation for land and buildings have been made, amounting to $164,474, of which about one-half—$81,297 20—is for buildings, and the other half for land. The scale on which the land has been valued is that of allowing $4,000 compensation for 25 feet front on Vanderbilt-avenue, and 100 feet deep. The city gets the largest award—$28,000—for the 30 feet slice cut off from Prospect Park before reaching the border of the plaza.

At a late hour on Sunday night the fancy store of A. & J. N. WOODWARD, No. 686 Myrtle-avenue, took fire. The stock was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured for $2,500 in the American Insurance Company. The building, owned by J. BLATCHFORD, was damaged to the amount of $500; insured in the Nassau Company.

New-Jersey.

The old stone house at Sufferns, known as WASHINGTON's headquarters during the time of the Revolution, has been thrown down to make way for other buildings. A photographer has taken a number of views of the ruins.

A verdict of accidental death was returned last evening by the Coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of Mrs. BINN, resident of Carlstadt, Bergen County, who was killed near the Tunnel on Saturday last, by an Erie Railway train.

The residence of Mrs. MAPES, at Waverly, was broken into on the morning of Saturday last, and several valuable paintings and other articles stolen therefrom. The thieves gained entrance into the parlor by breaking out the glass in a window on the north side of the house. One of the pictures represented "Sunset on the Water," and the other was the portrait of an old lady in white turban and black dress.

CHRISTOPHER LASCHE, a grocer, doing business at No. 48 Grand-street, Newark, was arrested, on Saturday last, for having forged the name of JACOB WERNER to a promissory note for $200, payable in six months, on JOSHUA S. SLOCUM. The prisoner was committed for trial after a partial examination; but, on being removed to jail, he escaped from custody, and has not since been heard of.

Republican primaries will be held at Orange on Tuesday next, and the Town Convention on Monday.

There was skating in the Newark Rink last evening.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., s. w. corner Rivington-st., 20x50.8	$12,500
Bleecker-st., n. s., 426 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x74	44,500
Cherry-st., n. s., 25x103	26,000
Chrystie-st., w. s., Nos. 213 and 215, [illegible]	27,500
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Houston-st., [illegible]	7,400
Chrystie-st., w. s., 86.10 ft. n. of Stanton-st., [illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington-av., w. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
Avenue D, e. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
1st-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
2d-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
8th-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 75x75.6	[illegible]
10th-av., n. e. corner of 118th-st., [illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,152, 5 years, per year	$4,500
Broadway, No. 1,155, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Broadway, No. 512, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
Division-st., No. 175, and Jefferson-st.	[illegible]
Grand-st., No. 423, 5 years	1,000
Grand-st., No. 494, 5 years	1,700
Greenwich-st., No. [illegible], 4 years	[illegible]
Jefferson-st., Nos. 4 and 6, 3 years	[illegible]
Leroy-place, No. 1, 5 years	[illegible]
Pine-st., No. 5, 5 years	[illegible]
4th-st., No. 322, 5 years	[illegible]
19th-st., No. 112, 5 years	[illegible]
4th-av., s. w. corner, 128th-st., 11 years, 10 mos	[illegible]

[*For other Real Estate Reports see Fifth Page.*]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 1—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 33½.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 1—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 30s. for New.

LONDON, Monday, March 1—1 P. M.

Consols 93 for both money and account. United States five-twenty bonds easier at 82¾. Stocks easier—Erie 25.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 1—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier but not quotably lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at 97s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Monday, March 1.

COTTON—The market is easier; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 140f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, March 1—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 82¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 33½.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 1—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have only been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d. ₱ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 30s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, Monday, March 1—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £28 10s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d. Sugar firmer, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat, 39s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 1.

Petroleum, 55½f. for standard White; holders ask 57f.

HAVRE, Monday, March 1.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Monday, March 1.

Bourse strong; Rentes 71f. 55c.

HAVANA, Monday, March 1.

SUGAR declining; no sales are reported; holders are pressing on the market. EXCHANGE declining; on London, 13@13½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ½@1 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 1½@2 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@23 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 1.

EXCHANGE on New-York weaker, but rates unchanged. FLOUR dull but firm; Spring Extras, $5 ½@$6 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 2 at $1 14¾@$1 14½; No. 1 at $1 20@$1 22. CORN active; New, 55½c.@56¼c.; no grade, 57c.@57½c. OATS active and advanced ½c.@¾c. RYE—No. 1 nominally $1 19@$1 20. BARLEY quiet and firm; No. 2 Regular, $1 52@$1 55 for fresh receipts; No. 1 at $1 57. WHISKY, 89c.; Corn closed advancing. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK declined 25c.@50c.; sales 2,500 bbls. at $31 50@$32 25 for cash. LARD steady and firm at 18¾c. Other Hog products neglected and nominal. Dressed HOGS more active at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS dull; Fair to Good $9 50@$10. CATTLE dull; Good to Choice Steers, $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS for two days—8,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, March 1.

COTTON—The demand and supply are limited; Middlings, 28½c.; sales $1,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 4,340 bales; exports, 1,778 bales. GOLD, 131¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 143½; Commercial, 142½; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. SUGAR dull and unchanged; Common, 12¼c.@12c.; Prime, 15½c.@15¾c.; Yellow, 17c.@17½c. MOLASSES dull and unchanged; Prime, 60c.@65c. FLOUR firm; Double Extra, $6 50@$7; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN scarce at 80c. OATS scarce at 80c. BRAN firm at $1 15. HAY—Prime, $30@$32. PORK dull and nominal at $33 50@$34. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 21½c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 92½c.@95c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15½c.@16c.; Prime, 17½c.@18½c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 1.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON and HEMP heavy. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; strictly Prime and Choice Red Fall, $1 75@$1 85; Fancy, $1 91@$2. CORN, in bulk, 58c.@66c.; later, Choice White, sacked, sold at 65c.@70c. OATS firm, but inactive; sales at 66c.@68c. BARLEY firm at $2 20@$2 30 for Choice. RYE steady at $1 33@$1 35. WHISKY steady at 89c. MESS PORK firm at $32 50@$32 75, on the spot. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c., all packed. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, plain, 18c.; do., canvassed, 19c. LARD, 18¼c.@19c. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS—Light to Extra Heavy, $9@$10 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, March 1.

In store and afloat—Wheat, 392,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 144,000 bushels; Rye, 73,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Peas, 3,600 bushels. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT neglected. CORN—New firmer and scarce; sales ten cars New, to arrive, at 76c.@75¾c., on the track; two cars on the spot at 75c.; Old nominal at 90c. in store. OATS neglected; held at 65c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 35 in store. BARLEY firm; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at $2 10 in store. PEAS dull; offered at $1 25. SEEDS firm at unchanged rates; no sales reported. PORK firm at $32 50 for heavy Mess. LARD firm at 20¼c. HIGHWINES neglected; nominally 87c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady at $1 42 for best. COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 28c.@28½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull and unsalable over 88c. PROVISIONS firm and quiet, with but little demand; holders are confident, and there is little pressure to sell. BULK MEATS held at 12½c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for Sides; sales, 60,000 lbs. MESS PORK held at $32; sales, 500 bbls. at $32 50, buyer March. LARD dull; offered pressingly at 19c. BACON held at 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders; 17c for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides, with no demand. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¼c.@19½c. GOLD, 131¾. EXCHANGE steady. MONEY quiet.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands nominally 29c. FLOUR fairly active at lower rates; Howard-Street Superfine, $6 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $8 75@$8 75; do. Family, $9 50@$10 50; City Mills, Superfine, $6 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$12; Western Superfine, $6 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$8 25; do. Family, $9@$10. WHEAT very dull and nominal; no sales. CORN—Yellow steady at 89@92c.; Mixed, 85c. OATS and RYE steady and unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $33@$33 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 20¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

COTTON firmer at 29½c.@30½c. for Middlings. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$6 25; Extras, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $8 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $7 75@$8 50; Ohio do., $8@$9 25; Fancy, $10@$12. WHEAT selling slowly; Red, $1 80@$1 85; Amber, $1 85; White, $2 05@$2 15. RYE steady at $1 55. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 89c.@90c. OATS steady; 72c.@75 for Western. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $32 50@$33. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES less firm and active. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR steady and dull; sales 700 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 60; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; choice White Canada, $2. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois held at 90c. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at $1 17¾; No. 2 at $1 11¾. OATS firm at 54½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 57c.@60c for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm but unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 700 bbls. Pork.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 1.

TOBACCO—Sales 45 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf at $4@$12. COTTON, 27½c. MESS PORK, $33 50. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Bulk Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 55@$1 60. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS, 65c.@68c. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. WHISKY—Raw, 88c.@84c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

Beef CATTLE in demand at full prices; 1,500 head sold at 10c.@10½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 8½c.@9½c. for Fair to Good, and 6c.@8c. ₱ lb. gross, for Common. COWS unchanged. SHEEP in fair demand; 5,000 head sold at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., gross. HOGS lower; 3,300 head sold at $13@$13 50 ₱ cwt., net.

TOLEDO, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT lower; Amber, $1 55; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. CORN firmer; New, 70c.; Yellow, 73c.; New seller last half of April, 75c. OATS easier; sales of Michigan State at 62c. RYE quiet at $1 28@$1 29 for Michigan and No. 1. BARLEY—State held at $2; Canada, $2 24. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50.

MEMPHIS, Monday, March 1.

COTTON, 28c.; receipts, 1,777 bales; exports, 1,602 bales. FLOUR dull at $6@$9 50. CORN, 72½c.@75c. OATS, 70c.@80c. PORK, $33@$33 50. Bulk MEATS steady; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13¼c.@14c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, March 1.

The CATTLE MARKET opened with a pretty active demand, and prices ½c. ₱ lb. live weight higher; the range being from 8c. to 10c. ₱ lb. Receipts thus far, about 4,000 head; sales, 1,500 head. Sheep active, and ½c. ₱ lb higher; sales, 3,000 head, at 8½c.@9½c. A few inferior Western Hogs are changing hands at 12c.@13½c.; sales, two car loads of Western Dressed Hogs at 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, March 1.

Spirits TURPENTINE dull; small sales at 50c. ROSIN quiet and steady at $1 95@$2 25. Crude TURPENTINE—Nothing done. TAR, $2 70. COTTON—None on the market; stock held for an advance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March 1.

COTTON dull and rather easier; sales 150 bales; Middlings, 28½c.; receipts, 728 bales; exports to the Continent, 290 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 1.

COTTON market closed dull and nominal; sales, 65 bales; receipts, 222 bales; Middlings, 27c.; estimated stock on hand, 20,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 1.

COTTON dull; no transactions reported; prices nominal; receipts, 813 bales; exports, coastwise, 436 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, March 1.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 1,197 bales; exports, 761 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; Gold, 131¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. E.	Cloudy	26
Halifax	N.	Clear	6
Portland	N. W.	Clear	3
Boston	N.	Clear	11
New-York	N. W.	Clear	20
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	22
Wilmington	N.	Clear	23
Washington	N. W.	Clear	25
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	28
Richmond	N.	Clear	28
Augusta	W.	Clear	41
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	40
Charleston	N.	Clear	38
Oswego	S.	Snowing	7
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	24
Pittsburg		Clear	11
Chicago	S.	Clear	18
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	27
Mobile	N.	Clear	40
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	40
Key West	N.	Clear	69
Havana	N.	Cloudy	64

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London.....Feb. 17....Liverpool....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	March 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Samaria	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	March 4	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	March 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	March 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	March 6	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	March 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 4	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	March 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre.*—T. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Summess, A. Marianno, E. Sagre, Mr. Cotter, Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, T. G. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Paterson and son, Mr. Chapman, E. Walters, B. Berliner, N. Buckwell, A. Beryer.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Archibald Hope, Charles Cochran, T. Tabasss, Miss Cambrero, T. Lee Halsey, Mrs. Anna Johnson, Mr. Benfield, Gen. A. Kautz, F. Hegle, F. de la Piana, Mrs. E. Blasfield, Joseph Lafille, Roger Martinez Gata, Angel Trapaga, Canate Balrus, Florencio Galbano, Luis Martinez.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.—J. Ford, A. Hen, Miss E. Ford, F. Anderson, W. J. Hart, D. W. Erwin, J. M. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Dorre and family, A. Millington, M. C. Lee, C. D. Taylor, Louis Jameson, A. M. Rossett, Mrs. Mary Tatty, Rose Poullecon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 34 | Sun sets.....5 53 | Moon rises.11 01

HIGH WATER—HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook.10 43 | Gov. Island.11 33 | Hell Gate..12 54

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Jan. 31, Havre Feb. 4, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Worcester, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 21, via S. W. Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Leghorn Dec. 18, via Gibraltar Jan. 1, with marble and rags to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Lake Erie, (of Glasgow,) Slater, Glasgow 60 ds., with mdse. to G. H. Martin. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Enterprise, (Dutch,) Mulder, Trieste Nov. 13, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 3, and had strong westerly gales the greater part of the passage.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales for the past 3 ds.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liscang, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. On the passage, one of the crew named Louis Harris, a native of Holland, was lost overboard.

Bark Vlyt, (Dutch,) Engelsman, Trieste Dec. 27, with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, and had light winds and calms to the Azores; from thence constant W. and N. W. gales, during which lost and split sails and did other slight damage.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., with hides, &c., to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland,) Marwick, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Caesar & Pauli—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Weiss, Palermo 90 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Solicito, (Ital.,) Romano, Taganrog Oct. 17, and Malta Nov. 21, with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1. For the last 20 ds. has had northerly gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Fanny, (Swed.,) Boden, Malaga Dec. 21, with fruit to John E. Devlin. Had very light trades and calms.

Brig Gesusteers, (Dutch,) Ridder, Trieste Nov. 17, via Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Catharine M. Ward, (of Boston,) Moulton, Swan Island 15 ds., with railroad iron, fustic, &c., to order.

Schr. W. K. Chapman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgart, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Adams, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Charles Hellier, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to Henry, de Cordova & Co.—vessel to B. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Thompson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice B., Chase, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. North Star, Glenn, Newfoundland 4 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Clark, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. R. J. Heavorty, Merritt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Collins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Atwood, Boston, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma Wadsworth, Carney, Rockport.

Schr. John H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Manantico, Leopold, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Breeze, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. H. Reed, Reed, New-Bedford.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, Wright, Fall River.

Schr. Village Queen, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Bull, Bridgeport.

Schr. Peace, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Mayard, Bennett, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Jones, New-London.

Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Morelight, Davison, Providence.

Schr. Althea, Derby, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Dess, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York; Wm. Cummings, from New-Orleans; barks Lauriel, from Messina; Excelsior, from Ceylon; Cornwallis, from Liverpool; brig Antrim, from Surinam; schrs. J. S. Bragdon, from New-Orleans; A. Amesbury, from Mobile; Annie Harris, from New-York.

Below—Bark Arthur Egglesen, from Goree.

CHARLESTON, March 1—Arr. steamship J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; schrs. E. R. Grahm, from Philadelphia; H. W. Godfrey, from New-York; Nat. Chase, from Norfolk; Paragon, Hartford, N. C.

Off the port—Schr. M. Kenney, from New-York.

Sld. brig Enrique, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Dispea, from Matanzas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27—Arr. steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, from New-York Feb. 20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1—Arr. bark Mary G. Reed, for Havre; J. Ed. Fryes, New-York.

Cld. steamship America, for Baltimore; bark Jessie, for Liverpool; schr. Edward Slade, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1—Arr. yesterday, steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

The light on the south point of Hart's Island will be discontinued hereafter, for want of support.

CHAS. LOCKWOOD, Hell Gate Pilot.

Spoken, &c.

Archer—Am. ship, strg. S., Jan. 24, lat. 26 22, lon. 23 30.

Dearborn—schr., from Baltimore for Mayaguez, P. R., 1 day out, Feb. 24, lat. 35 46, lon. 73 50.

Eliza A. Kenney—ship, of St. John, N. B., strg. N., Feb. 1, lat. 21 22, lon. 40 21.

George Downes—brig, hence for Demerara, Feb. 25, lat. 36, lon. 73 20.

Guiseppe—Ital. bark, from Palermo for New-York, Feb. 6, lat. 38, lon. 22.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The Royal Mail steamship Siberia, Capt. Martyn, which sailed from New-York Feb. 18, arrived at this port at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—The North German Lloyds steamship America, Capt. Ernst, which left New-York Feb. 18, arrived at this port this morning.

LONDON, March 1.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SILVERWARE

of their own make and selections from the best manufacturers.

DINNER,

DESSERT,

TEA SERVICES,

Wedding Presents,

CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY.

TIFFANY & CO., having their own factory, are enabled to execute orders for special articles with facility. Designs and estimates furnished.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to purchasers of

Linens, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Domestics, &c.

A large stock of the above will be offered at retail on MONDAY, March 1, at less than cost.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway, cor. Grand,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie-st.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

and which have been carefully selected in the best European markets.

THEY OFFER NOVELTIES

IN RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, FOULARDS, POPLINS, ROBES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, PIQUES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, AND IN

DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.

ALSO,

IN SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUMMER COATINGS, DRILLS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO

HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE,

314 and 316 Broadway, N. Y.,

where they now are prepared to show the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

FOR

MEN AND BOY'S WEAR,

that has EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, and they beg the attention of purchasers, as the GOODS WILL BE SOLD at the lowest possible prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JACOT WATCH.

4,000

NEW SPRINGFIELD RIFLES,

BREECH-LOADING, for sale by
CHARLES PARKER, No. 27 Beekman-st.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

REAL LACE GOODS

CLOSING OUT at and under cost at the BROOKLYN LACE STORE, No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

C. W. RIECKS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DWELLING AND STORE PROPERTY ON LEXINGTON AND 2D AVS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The lot of land, with the three-story and basement brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st. The house, which is 20.5x50, contains the modern improvements and is in good order; parlors and main halls elegantly frescoed; lot 20.5x80.

2D-AV.—The two lots, with the two four-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the east side of 2d-av., 42.1 north of 56th-st., and known as Nos. 1,070 and 1,072. The buildings contain the modern improvements, and are about 50 feet deep; oil-cloths and gas-fixtures are sold with the house. Lots each 20.10x70 feet.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (4TH-AV.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William H. Albro, Esq., Special Guardian:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH—The first-class, three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Washington-square, (4th-st.,) 53 feet west of Thompson-st., and known as No. 55 Washington-square, south. The house is 26 by about 70 feet, built in the most substantial manner, beautifully decorated, contains the modern improvements; has an iron safe, cedar closet, &c., and is in perfect order. Lot 26 feet front, 25 feet 1 inch on the rear by 100 feet in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 205 HENRY-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Henry-st., between Clinton and Jefferson sts., and known as No. 205. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, nine years to run from May 1, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $150, taxes and assessments, with renewals for twenty-one years further, or buildings to be paid for, as per covenants contained in said lease; lot 21x87.6.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M.A., F.R.G.S. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

That arch-critic, Sydney Smith, was for noticing certain books without reading them, saying he wished to come to his task with a mind uninfluenced by anything he might find in them, and thus prevent a judgment without any prejudice. He would, no doubt, in his own way, give a capital notice of the book before us—quoting the knightly title of the author, his college degree, his scientific fellowships in England and France, his precedent works—all good ones—the "Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile," the "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," the "Eight Years' Wandering in Ceylon," and, with these large and imposing premises, compose, in the usual style of such things, a criticism which would be as much—not to say, as little—to the purpose as most articles of the sort scattered up and down the highways or byways of contemporary literature. But not having any pretension to resemble so clever a critic, we actually read the book under consideration, and are now in the condition we might and ought to have been otherwise wanted against—prejudiced, that is—or, at any rate, not with such an evenly-balanced mind, on the subject of Sir Samuel's lighter literature, as we brought to the first confident survey of his book. The fault is, very likely, our own; we expected too much; something, perhaps, to eclipse or equal Anthony Trollope or Charles Reade, and did not find it.

This story is a story of incident—as simple, straightforward and [illegible] as any one could [illegible] in a quarter of an hour—an old-fashioned story of a ship-wrecked baby cast ashore with a casket of jewels and a mother's agonized prayer, which, once set a going, tells itself, so to speak, producing its effects mainly from the uproar of the elements—tempest and storm and darkness—the dashing of the wild waves on cliffs, and the wrecking of trim and stately ships on a lee shore; while it furthermore leads on the fortunes of a wronged and most exemplary hero through naval engagements, through the wild scenery of savage regions and savage tribes, and through a suffering but successful series of contests with beasts of prey, such as lions, tigers, hippopotami and giraffes. It is full of strong scenes—the most emphatic of which are those where Mother Lee, the nefarious old woman, having saturated her clothes with contraband spirits, takes fire and burns like a torch; where the hero Ned, with his faithful and funny-speaking colored man, Tim, confutes and confounds the King of the savages and his sorcerers, by predicting an eclipse. Which comes! Whereupon, "with a loud cry, the King and all his people threw themselves upon the ground and hid their faces in their hands—Ned and Tim only remained standing over the crowd of prostrate savages." Another fine passage is where the young Amazon Queen—the warlike and beautiful Loanda—having engaged Ned to assist her in an expedition against her enemies, falls in love with him and tries to win him; but the steadfast young Englishman is proof against her blandishments. In another interesting chapter, Ned and Tim, in a wrecked condition, are thrown on the shore of a savage but fertile island of the Pacific, within the coral circle of an atoll, where they are put to a variety of remarkable shifts in order to procure shelter and satisfy hunger—the whole being, by a curious coincidence, the very original idea of our popular story-teller, Mrs. Southworth, who lately developed it in her novel of *Fair Play*. Our hero and his humble friend sustain their fate with fortitude and even facetiousness; which last has been considered out of place by some critics—though, we think, too hastily and unjustly. It should be remembered that, in going about the island, the wanderers hauled up a mighty heap of oysters, all stuck together, which, being laid in the sun, soon opened to the heat, offering a most delicious repast, without any need of an oyster-knife. Under such circumstances, we cannot conceive how any human being could refrain from a certain show of hilarity. The idea is certainly a very genial one, and it will remind the reader of a somewhat similar one in the above-mentioned novel of *Fair Play*, where the hero on the desolate island brings ashore from the wreck a milch cow to afford fitting refreshment at the tea-breakfast of the beautiful partner of his solitude, who always "took milk." In this parallel, the milch cow may, to some, appear the more unique idea; but we prefer Sir Samuel's, which makes up in gastronomic felicity for what it may want in originality. On the whole, his story is one which will take the fancy of those for whom he wrote it—the boys, as he informs us in his preface; and if such shall be the case, we do not see why any one need say Sir Samuel should not have attempted such a thing, but stuck to his off-hand and traveling style of descriptive literature. Perhaps, indeed, he wrote the story long ago and kept it in manuscript for nine years, according to the old advice of Horace, till somebody asked him for something of the kind. At any rate, in a day like this, when bishops and doctors of divinity give way to the temptations of profane publishers, and write stories for the newspapers, nobody should be too hard on Sir Samuel for following such a general fashion. His story is "a good story enough," and it will have a great number of readers, beyond a doubt.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA. By Frederick Whymper. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a very elegant reprint of Mr. Whymper's work, published first in England, and noticed in our columns on its appearance there. It contains a great deal of interesting information on a matter which has latterly come home to our business and our bosoms—by purchase—the Territory of Alaska, over eight times as large as the State of New-York, with a swarm of outlying islands as "fixings" round that substantial piece of resistance. The author first carries us, by way of the Fuca Strait, among the lakes, rivers and dense forestry of Vancouver's Island, the glaciers of Bute's Inlet, and the mines and gulches of Cariboo—all noteworthy, and the most noteworthy, perhaps, being the little Christian mission of Mr. Duncan, at the Metlakahtla village, on the coast of Columbia. This gentleman, laying aside his sermons, in a great degree, for the present, has done all in his power to convert his Indians into carpenters, road-makers, gardeners, manufacturers of oils and furs, and exporters of the same to Victoria, V. I., in their own sea-worthy vessel, manned to a great measure by their own mariners. He teaches his savages to have thrifty notions and make money, and he sees them working about him cheerfully and industriously, without any old-fashioned hankerings after his scalp. People have blamed him as being too much of a trader—and perhaps, as a clergyman, he may find his instinct of political economy rather bent upon his divinity, at times—but he certainly takes the most practical means of benefiting and civilizing that ignorant people, and his example is nearly that which should be more largely followed. At any rate, it is something better than unlimited whisky and [illegible] military massacres.

From Vancouver's Island, our traveler, in 1865, proceeded to take part in the American expedition under Col. Bulkley, set on foot by the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the purpose of forming a telegraph line to Europe, by way of Russian America, Behring's Straits and the Amoor. Having reached the mountainous and rainy island of Sitka, he thus describes our chief site of the far Northwest:

"The town is situated on a low strip of land, the Governor's house rising on a rocky height a hundred feet or so above the general level, snow-capped and peaked mountains, and thickly-wooded hills surround it, and Mount Edgecumbe, on Crozer Island, immediately opposite the town, an extinct volcano of eight thousand feet in height, is the great land-mark of this port—the most northern harbor on the Pacific shores of America. The coloring of the town is gay, and the surroundings picturesque. The houses yellow, with sheet-iron roofs painted red; the bright green spire and dome of the Greek Church, and the old battered hulks, roofed in and used as magazines, lying propped up on the rocks at the water's edge, with the quaint wooden buildings of the Russian Fur Company, gave Sitka an original, foreign, and fossilized kind of appearance.

"Landing at the wharf, and passing a battery of ancient and dismantled guns, we first saw the stores and warehouses of the Company, where furs of the value of [illegible] were sometimes accumulated. Sitka in itself had but a moderate Indian trade, but was the headquarters of the Company, whence the peltries of twenty-one different stations were annually brought. After passing the Governor's house, which is perched [illegible] the Company and [illegible] the better class of houses of employés. In the heart of the settlement a dockyard, and 'Club-house,' with summer-houses, gardens round, and swings for the children; and a little farther, the Greek church, with its dome and spire of Oriental style, overshadowing a [illegible] Lutheran structure within a few steps of it, attracted our attention. Then came the Club-house, occupied by unmarried servants of the Company—the school-house, from which scholars of promise were sent to St. Petersburg—and the hospital, a very neat and clean building. Beyond these, were a few Russian cottages and shanties, and then—the woods! with the one promenade of the place running through them."

From Sitka we are carried through the volcanic line of the Aleutians to Norton Sound, thence westward through Behring's Sea, where, between 55 and 65 degrees North, the average depth of water is less than nineteen fathoms, and so round to the coast of Kamschatka, with the panorama of mighty mountains, the highest of which, Kluchevskoi, stands 15,000 feet above the sea level. The sketches and descriptions of Eastern Siberia give an excellent idea of that next-door neighborhood of ours, on the Northern Pacific; and we then come again to Norton Sound, above the Aleut archipelago, where, at the station of Unalachleet, we become acquainted with the Malemutes and Kaveaks, who form a much finer and more robust race of men than the Eskimos. The Malemute chief was a good-looking old fellow, erect and soldierly, and wearing an imperial and a moustache. Then follows the visit to the Yukon country, within a few miles of the Arctic verge; and the reader is introduced to our noble new-found river of the first-class, fit companion for the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio, to wit, the Yukon, called also the Kwich-pak; or *Corniger Hesperidum fluvius*, that, rising among the continuations of the Rocky Mountains, somewhere in latitude 61, runs north about 2,000 miles, till it falls at last, through a Sunderbund or delta of several channels, into the North Pacific at Norton Sound. We may well give it the name of "great river," since it actually bears the name of the Nile, which was also called "great river" by the people of antiquity. Our Yukon, in fact, is the *Okeanos* of the Egyptians and Pelasgian Greeks, who gave that name to the celebrated stream of Egypt. Interpreting it "great river," as our Malemutes and Kaloshes do. It may be added, for those interested in general philology and word-mongering, that it is the Gihon of the book of Genesis.

From these and a number of other evidences of the like sort, all equally curious, it might not be difficult to show how the rude forefathers of that Pacific region came from Asia—a conclusion which geography also indicates in its own way. As regards the mile-wide and mighty Yukon, it rises in some remote undiscovered fount among the mountains, not very far away from the source of the Mackenzie, which makes its own magnificent sweep toward the north, and empties itself into the Arctic Sea. Our author makes a journey up the frozen surface of the Yukon, drawn by dogs, bringing the reader to Fort Yukon, the frontier station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 66 degrees north, where the travelers found the garrison to consist of two Europeans—Scotchmen, of course—and a half-breed Indian. Here they were informed that the Upper Yukon, which ran for the most part through mountain gorges, was navigable—for canoes, that is—for 600 miles further in a southeasterly direction.

In July, 1867, when the remarkably strong heat of Summer had loosened the ice of the great river, the author and his companions floated down in their baidarre for 800 miles to the midway station of Nelato, and thence, for 700 miles more, to the Aphoon mouth of the delta. Here they heard that the ocean cable was at last laid and working, and that the great overland project was abandoned, after much labor, and an expense of near $3,000,000. Mr. Whymper's book will give the reader a very good idea of our new Territory, its hard facts, bearings and surroundings, to say nothing of the author's chapter on California, its people, and its resources. The philologist aforesaid will be very happy to meet three more glossaries—the Malemute, the Co-Yukon and the Kotcho-Kutchin—in which his "microscopic eye" will be likely to discover some Hindoo, Shemitic, and even Celtic etymons. The book is full of excellent illustrations of persons and places, and, altogether, very well worth the honor of an American reprint.

—*Practical Floriculture*. By Peter Henderson. (New-York: Orange Judd & Co.) This elegant little floricultural manual will be welcome, both to the scientific managers of garden grounds and to the amateurs of what may be truly called one of the fine arts—ranking in its beautiful variety of colors with the best of them. In the first place, we are instructed how to arrange parterres about town dwellings and cottage homes, and use all the advantages of soil and so forth; and then we have the didactics of the green-house, the potting of bulbs, the propagation of seeds and cuttings, and so on through the delicate and dainty curriculum of that science which the ancients placed under the divinity of one of their most charming goddesses. The illustrations double the value of the letter-press, and both combine to give us a very seasonable and useful book.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Misery in Rome—Winter in Earnest—The Romans on Skates—Church Matters—The Blessing of the Lambs—A Sham Fight—Masked Balls—Political Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869.

A poor woman with her two little children found frozen to death! Such an announcement seems almost incredible in Rome, and yet the pitiful tragedy has actually been made known within the last fortnight, during the earlier part of which we have experienced cold unparalleled almost in the recollections of the oldest inhabitant. True, about five years ago there was a snow-storm which covered all the city with some three inches of snow; but that soon melted away, and the cold was by no means so intense as during this last experience. Saturday, the 23d of January, will long be remembered as the coldest day of this cold term, a keen, high wind blowing which drove equestrians and pedestrians alike within doors, and banished even the bottes which always occupy the centre of the Piazza di Spagna, and other favorite stands. The meet, too, was given up; for while there was this "bone in the ground" neither dogs nor horses were good for anything at the hunt.

The churches, except grand old St. Peter's, where no outside variations affect the unchanging temperature within, were, per force, abandoned by the most determined sight-seers. The *sterzuoli di legno* found a brisk sale, and an incessant call for more and more wood, a dear luxury in Rome, as many an American family found to its cost during the past fortnight; and there was more cowering over fires at home than indulging even in the walks, which, in the Borghese and the Doria Pamphily villas, at this season of the year, are among the pleasantest amusements of Rome. Everywhere out of doors, despite of the bright sun, it was cold, and everywhere, out or in, uncomfortable. And yet this extreme change of temperature afforded the opportunity of seeing some pretty sights—all the more striking from their rarity—in the icicles which formed round many of the fine fountains, those of the Piazza Navona, of the Monte Cavallo, in the grand piazza of St. Peter's, the beautiful group of the Tortoises, and the quaint old Triton, with his conch shell, the fanciful creations of Jacques della Porta and Bernini. The well-known fountain in the Borghese Villa, too, was specially brilliant with its cluster of dazzling crystal pendants, which, hanging from the large open shell above, almost entirely surrounded the four prancing sea-horses by which it is held up. The Trevi and the Aqua Paolina, the two largest and grandest fountains in this city of fountains, showed small signs of the effect of the frost from the greater abundance and more impetuous rush of the water; but it was amusing to see how soon, in other places, the Roman gamin found out the uses to which such an unknown object to him as ice was put by his compeers in colder climes. Where the ground around the basins had become splashed and frozen, the sight of the clear smooth covering excited at first curiosity, soon followed by an instinctive perception that it would afford good fun, and then [illegible] to slide, proved themselves as amenable as any little predecessor to the street-gamins of New-York, or of the lake of the Central Park.

In the houses of the poorer classes there must have been great suffering; for they are not built to keep out such an annual and unwelcome visitor as Jack Frost, and these warm-blooded children of the South are keenly sensitive to even a slight fall of the mercury. The knowledge of this suffering stimulated efforts for its relief, however, and it is but just to the Romans to say, that with all the beggary encountered in the streets, they are kind to, and provident for their poor. You rarely see a Roman dismiss ungraciously, or with rough ill temper, the most importunate mendicant; and the public institutions of relief here have long afforded the patterns which modern Christendom has been glad to adopt and improve upon. The annual charity ball for these institutions, of which many of the Roman Princesses and some of the resident *forestieri* ladies are the patronesses, was more than ever crowded; the large rooms of the Braschi palace being all too small for the numbers which filled them to most uncomfortable repletion. There was consolation in the knowledge that the charity treasury fund would prove proportionally overflowing. On Friday and Saturday of last week, a fair for the relief of the poor was also opened in the rooms of the American Club, the use of which was volunteered for this purpose; and the skillful Sorosis here was busy for many previous days in making the necessary preparations, the result of which was another handsome contribution to the cause of charity. Meanwhile we hear that Naples has been rejoicing in a live snow-storm, that at Florence the Arno has been almost frozen over, while in the more northern cities all the world is on skates! If the three or four velocipedes which have strayed here from Paris so astounded the Romans, what would their amazement be should some enterprising genius establish a skating-rink! The Temporal Power could hardly stand many such shocks! But the cold weather, with the approach of the Carnival, is already among the things of the past, and we are rejoicing now under milder skies and a warm spring-like sun.

The opening day of the Carnival, which was Saturday, the 30th, was dull enough, though there was quite a crowd in the Corso, and the balconies were tolerably well occupied. Of masquers on fancy costumes there were few, the chief object of attraction appearing to be the inevitable man dressed up in woman's clothes, and with a baby in his arms. The time is short this year, however, six days only; and as there seems to be a lull in the political tempest—though one would hardly think so from the number of soldiers and gendarmes who are posted everywhere, and almost outnumber the civilians—we are promised gayer times and a nearer approach to what the Carnival was before Ash-Wednesday brings the merry-making to an end.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Of Church matters, the most talked of lately are the consecration of the newly-appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, which took place on Sunday with much pomp and ceremony, followed by a very pleasant and artistic collation; and the industrious ministrations of Archbishop Manning, of the English Province of Westminster. These latter would seem to be directed somewhat for the benefit of the members of the American and English congregations who worship God according to the custom of their forefathers in the two chapels just outside of the Porta del Popolo. Every Sunday over a thousand or twelve hundred of these two congregations cross that beautiful piazza, which may account, perhaps, for the fact that at 3 o'clock each Sunday afternoon Archbishop Manning preaches at the Church which stands at that side of the piazza in which the Corso and the Babuino end.

Without desiring in the slightest degree to awaken or challenge that *odium theologicum*, which, once excited, is so difficult to quell, the opinion may be permitted that with all his eloquence and fascination of manners, the high dignitary of the Roman Church is not likely to seduce many sheep from the Protestant fold which he has himself abandoned. He has no lack of listeners, who, as their own services are concluded, stray into the little church, so conveniently in their path homeward, where Sunday after Sunday the doctrines of the Romish creed are shrewdly expounded by Dr. Manning, with a quiet, effective manner, and with many of the gifts of an orator. The impression he most generally leaves seems to be that of an advocate skillful, it is impossible to deny, but retained for the express purpose to make out a plausible case. There was a time in the history of the Church of England when the four names of Keble, Pusey, Wiseman and Manning were everywhere recognized as its foremost and wealthiest champions. While the two former remained true to the faith of the fathers, Wiseman died a Cardinal, and Manning lives to become one when the fit time may arrive. He has earned fairly the red hat, which policy alone has withheld from him thus far, as it has, too, from an American prelate who has been long talked of in the halls of the Vatican for that high office in the Roman Church. A Cardinal in America who should keep up the state of a Cardinal in Rome would be more than a nine days' wonder, and yet what other displays of the Old World—royalty and its court alone excepted—are unfamiliar sights to the republican eyes at home? We must have made great progress in that way to account for the numberless American crests and coats of arms which parade the great capitals of aristocratic Europe.

THE BLESSING OF THE LAMBS.

Among other church ceremonies during the past fortnight, was the annual blessing of the lambs which supply the wool used for the sacred garments of the Romish dignitaries. This takes place at the Church of San Agnese *fuori le mura*, and always attracts a large congregation. Two little white lambs, decked with flowers and drugged, it is said, with chloroform to keep them quiet, are carried upon large cushions by priests to the high altar, where Mass is sung—the music being very fine—and then the benediction is bestowed upon them. As they are brought back, after the conclusion of the ceremony, through the main aisle of the church, everybody presses forward to touch them with their fingers, and so receive a portion of the spiritual grace with which they have just been favored. It was a lovely day, and not the least attractive part of the spectacle was the sight of the numbers pouring out of the church, and the swell carriages of the Church magnates and of the Roman nobility which lined the road from the church to the Porta Pia. A day or two afterward I went to see the Papal Dragoons blessed at the Church of San Antonio, just beyond beautiful Maria Maggiore. There were some three squadrons of these, all arrayed in their show uniforms, and both in respect to equipments and horses, it would not be easy to find a better looking set of soldiers. They were drawn up in a line in front of the church, and an old, rather shabby looking, priest stood upon the steps, mumbled over a blessing, and with a sort of mop, which he dipped from time to time in a brazen basin at his side, shook the holy water toward the waiting warriors. Then forming four abreast, and with sabres at the present, they rode before the priest who shook the water at them again as they passed, and the blessing was completed. Standing nearly alongside of the old priest were two or three American spectators who were rewarded for their patient attendance with a liberal share of the sprinkling, which I doubt if they were altogether pleased with, for visions of rheumatism flitted before their unfaithful eyes. Tuesday the ceremony of the Purification of the Virgin Candlemas was duly celebrated at St. Peter's with great pomp, the church being brilliantly filled, the services gorgeous, and the Pope, as usual, blessing the candles. The ceremony was a long one, and the Holy Father showed signs of weariness before it was over; but he looked well nevertheless, and with all the difference of years, seemed a stronger man than his possible successor, the Cardinal Buonaparte, who has the air of an invalid.

A SHAM FIGHT.

On one of the brightest days of last week, there was a great gathering, alike of Romans and *forestieri*, at the picturesque heights which overlook the Tre Fontane, the [illegible] the result of which [illegible] hills which [illegible] have continued [illegible] some five thousand soldiers present, divided into two brigades, who went through all the evolutions of a sham fight, the point of attack being a bridge-point which was vigorously assailed in front, and finally, after much maneuvering from the artillery posted on the neighboring heights, taken by a cavalry charge upon the rear of the defenders of the bridge. It was a pretty sight, for the troops were well up in their manœuvres, the day was a lovely one, with an unclouded sky and gentle breeze, and the turnout of carriages very large; while scattered all about the hills which surrounded the plain were groups of gaily-dressed and bright-eyed ladies. We are promised other similar displays of the efficiency of the Papal Army, for Gen. Kanzler, the Minister of War, is bent upon keeping up the prestige of his little force, which, though small in numbers, is undeniably well-equipped, and has the advantage of skillful and experienced officers.

MASKED BALLS.

Among other attractions during this Carnival week are the masked balls, which, as well with the Romans as the strangers, are a favorite amusement. The public balls are given at the Opera House, of course under vigilant Police supervision; but last evening there was a very brilliant one at the rooms of the American Club. Ladies were admitted in fancy dress and with masks, while the gentlemen came unmasked; and from 10 o'clock till early morning the spacious rooms of the Club presented as pretty a picture as one could desire to see. The costumes were exceedingly effective, especially those of Rome itself, rich as they were, that is, before the march of progress and the Paris fashions, destroyed here, as everywhere pretty much, the native and picturesque dresses, of which so few are now to be seen. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until supper was announced, when there was a general unmasking, and no little fun over the mistakes into which some of the more over-confident gallants, who thought they had discovered the secret of their partners' disguises, had been betrayed. Then followed the German cotillions, with as many couples as the large ball-room could accommodate; and when dancers and musicians were alike exhausted and obliged to cease from their pleasant labors, there was no dissenting voice to the emphatic verdict that the whole entertainment had been a real success. The credit of that result was due to the tact and energy of the managing Committee, Messrs. Randolph, Rogers, Moyer, Hazeltine, Coleman, Cushman, Inman and others.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

In political matters there is nothing new, except that *L'Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Pontifical Government, rather astounds the incredulous Americans here by the announcement that the United States is about to give up its traditional policy of non-interference in the affairs of Europe; and that the mission of Signor Constantino Volmidaki to ask, in the name of the *National* Government of Candia, assistance against the Sultan, will secure the presence of an American fleet in the Mediterranean, acting in accord with that of Russia! That alliance is one of the *bêtes noires* of European diplomatists. E.

Parliamentary Matters—The Spanish Throne—France and Rome—Death of Carlo Cattaneo—The Mill Tax—Art Gossip—Literary Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Monday, Feb. 8, 1869.

There has been what a journal here very well calls a strike among the members of Parliament lately. The amusements of the carnival season have called many of them to their provincial or metropolitan homes, and the Chamber has made a thin show. For a week or two past the expedient has been adopted of printing in the newspapers, in the morning, the names of those absent from their places the day before. But a large number of members find public work tiresome, and will do as little of it as possible; while they are willing to swing in society whatever honor is conferred by the title of Deputy. It may be necessary at last to fix a compensation for members, and deal from the lists of those [illegible] those who are ready to enjoy the prerogatives without doing the duties of office. But Parliament could not overcome its characteristic weakness, and five days ago it adjourned to the 15th of the present month.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Gen. Cialdini arrived here four days back, and immediately set off for Naples in obedience to the order of the King. The story of the Spanish visit will be soon told; although the public probably know as much about the chances of the different candidates for the Spanish throne, as the General has been able to learn by his intimate inquiries. The subject is no longer discussed here; or, at least, conjecture is in suspense, as the cloud grows heavier over Spanish prospects. Meanwhile, at Naples, the merry-making continues, and the population seem to be sufficiently content to have for the time nearly all the royal Princes to themselves. With all this patriotic heat, Vesuvius has cooled its ardor by wrapping itself in a mantle of snow.

FRANCE AND ROME.

From Civita Vecchia word is constantly coming that the French are increasing beyond reasonable limits their warlike deposits there. The statements of Roman letters are to be received with considerable abatement, as the writers are, for particular purposes, sufficiently given to exaggeration. It is asserted by one that 60,000 stand of arms of the improved construction have been landed at the Roman port, and that military stores of all sorts are disembarked from time to time. The point is an excellent one from which to carry on war, and it is not strange that the French should improve their opportunity and make the most of it. But that it is becoming a second Toulon, as some assert, there is good reason to doubt. It is probable, however, that we have not yet heard the last of the French occupation of Rome.

OBITUARY—CARLO CATTANEO.

Italy has just lost one of her most eminent and useful men. Carlo Cattaneo died at Lugano last week at the age of 68. Identified at an early period in his public career with the cause of Italian independence, he labored, with devotion to his settled principles, up to 1860, when the cause of national unity had opened to it, by a concurrence of circumstances, its present bright prospects. Cattaneo was a Republican and a Federalist; or, in other words, a friend of that system which would preserve the autonomy of the Italian States with elected rulers; the whole united, upon the American plan, under a great central chief. His writings in the *Politecnico* and in other publications were directed in part to this object. Cattaneo was a friend and admirer of the United States, and was fond of citing our country as an example of the successful working of his favorite theory. He was elected by the City of Milan to represent its interests in the National Parliament, but he did not take part in its councils; and for the past ten years has not been a public actor in affairs. The greatest services rendered to the country are embraced in the period of twenty years preceding the year 1860. That memorable date and the events succeeding it, while realizing the hopes of so many Italian patriots, disappointed those who were looking forward to independence and unity for the country under other than monarchical rule. The country is grateful to this honest patriot, and the organs of different parties have paid a tribute of just praise to his character and memory. The writings of Cattaneo are principally historic and philosophical, and his studies in political economy were large, if not profound. The life of Cattaneo, when written, will contain hints useful to his countrymen, and will be a contribution of some value to Italian literature.

THE MILL TAX.

The military commandant in the Province of Emilia writes that the excitement occasioned by the application of the mill tax has ceased, and the retirement of the troops has begun. The turbulent population has received repeated lessons, and there is hope of improvement under a just and steady Government. It is a people full of energy and intelligence; but, with all their spirit and intelligence, they are finding out that something more than [illegible] are not the best means of bringing about [illegible] the importance of [illegible].

ART NEWS.

Mr. Jackson, the sculptor, has made good progress in the execution of the commission received from the Directing Committee of the Water Department of the Central Park. Three of the group of five figures are completed in the clay, and in a few weeks more the whole will be ready for casting. In less than a year from this time, a new ornament will be added to what the great Italian tragic actress, lately come back from America, pronounced the most superb place of public recreation in the world—a fact, indeed, which we know well enough without such testimony. These figures are to be cast in bronze, and are to be placed over the entrance of the "gate-house" of the great reservoir. The water-genius is a stately female figure in a sitting posture, and by the side are graceful undraped *putti*, as the Italians call them, catching water as it falls from vases or classic forms. On either side, lower down, will be figures of a mechanic and a fireman, both sitting one upon an anvil, and the other upon a coil of hose. The whole, in line, will have an extent of not much less than twenty feet.

I am glad to hear that this work is to be cast in America, where it is quite time more of our bronze castings for national monuments should be done. Our art-works of this kind are now mostly executed at Munich, where, it must be said, admirable skill is shown. But much friction and expense may be saved, if models prepared in Italy are sent directly to the United States; and then there is the consideration, quite as important, of the new stimulus to be given to the exercise of our own skill. Such knowledge is half mechanical and half artistic, and it should be promoted.

The esthetic teachings of the Central Park should soon begin to bear other fruit. Seeing at Rome, last year, the admirable statue of Alexander Hamilton, which Mr. Horatio Stone has made for the National Capitol, I was reminded that New-York has not yet paid to her statesman the honor of a monument. The great Metropolitan City, which is before long to be an Acropolis of marble, must have also its proper artistic embellishments; but we naturally begin to inquire whether the time has not arrived for the first steps to be taken for the accomplishment of a work so much to be desired. A community so great and rich cannot without discredit suffer the imputation of having no interest in art, or reverence for the memory of the dead heroes who have done that community so much honor. The chief City of the country has a roll of shining names, whether distinguished in statesmanship, public enterprise, science, literature, or mechanic art, and the people of America regard them with a sentiment of pride and gratitude; but it is for New-York to honor them. It must be said to the credit of the sister city of Boston, that she has set a good example.

LITERARY DOINGS.

As for literature, there is always a number of foreign authors, writing in English, residing here. Mr. Marsh's "Man and Nature," translated into Italian, is ready to come from the press. Mr. Jarves has nearly completed his work upon the great masters of art, and will print it at Leipsic in the coming Summer. Mr. Hemans, son of the poet of that name, has in the Florence press a volume, which is a sequel to his "Catholic Italy and Christian Art," to appear in a few weeks. Mr. Trollope is engaged upon another novel, the name of which, already given, I have forgotten. Some English literary adventurers have begun to print here a magazine and a weekly newspaper, in our language, with slender prospect of success. ANGELICO.

AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

Prince Tosa Entertains American Citizens in Osaka—Friendly Feeling Toward Americans—The First American Sailing Vessel at Simidsu—Intense Popular Curiosity to See the Strangers.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 28.

The fine ship *King Philip*, Capt. J. C. Hubbard, which recently arrived here from Japan, was for some time engaged by the Mikado's Government for special business on the Japanese coast, during which service she anchored in waters of that exclusive and mysterious country never before known to the keel of any merchant vessel.

Capt. Hubbard arrived at Yokohama in October last from London, with coal, and was chartered to go thence to Hiogo and return to Yokohama with rice. While the ship was at Hiogo, Prince Tosa, residing at the great City of Osaka, gave a grand dinner at his palace in honor of the Americans. The distance across the head of the Gulf Isumi Nada, from Hiogo to Osaka, is about twenty miles, and Capt. Hubbard and family, together with several American merchants residing at Hiogo, availing themselves of the kind invitation of Commander Carter, of the United States steamer *Monocacy*, were carried to Osaka in that vessel. Among the invited guests were Commander Carter and his officers, United States Consul Stewart and Vice Consul Morse. On landing, the party found themselves among a dense crowd of Japanese, who regarded them with about as much wonder as the natives of the New World did Columbus and his followers. Far as the eye could reach the multitude extended, those who had fortunately secured places near where the boats landed pressing around the little group, following them and observing every movement with the most intense curiosity. As the party progressed into the interior of the city, escorted by the retainers and officers of the Prince, the crowd increased until their way was fairly blocked. There was not the least manifestation of rudeness, but an irrepressible curiosity to see and, if possible, touch the strangers who seemed like beings dropped from another world. Women and children approached with an air of mingled respect and admiration, and ran by the side of the little group as it moved. The American ladies (the wife and young daughter of Capt. Hubbard) were, beyond everything, objects of interest, and in those particular instances popular curiosity was not to be restrained. The crowd would come near, examine and touch their clothing, and peer into their faces, and ever maintaining a storm of exclamations and comments evidently complimentary, and which would undoubtedly have amused their objects could they have been understood. Those who were too far removed to touch or have a good look at the wonders, were kept informed, by such as had secured good places who shouted to them their impressions. At last the authorities interfered and established a guard of soldiers around the guests who kept the multitude back a distance of ten or twelve yards.

This same irrepressible curiosity was shown by the dense population of Awadji Island, off which the *King Philip* anchored on her way to Hiogo, up the Bay of Isumi Nada. The inhabitants flocked to the ship in a continual stream of rowing junks, carrying about forty persons each, none of whom had ever before seen a European or a foreign vessel. They surrounded the ship with boats, clambered over the sides in swarms, filled the decks, critically examined the vessel and her crew, and stared with respectful admiration at the ladies.

Arrived at the Palace of the Osaka, the visitors were courteously received by the Prince and a numerous retinue, and were ushered into a hall, where presently was served up a splendid dinner, at which, besides the Americans, eleven in number, were the Prince, three of his wives, and several Government dignitaries. The Japanese were arrayed in all the traditional Eastern splendor—especially the three wives, who are described as unquestionably handsome, young, fresh-looking, prettily behaved, and gorgeously dressed. The dinner consisted of seven courses—principally of fish, rice, jellies and preserves, but no meats or fruits. Everything was purely Japanese. The only European innovation was chairs for the special accommodation of the guests—the Japanese using them also—and an American marble center table, for which there was no special use, but with delicate and well bred appreciation of the occasion, kept in sight as a compliment to the foreigners. Spoons and knives and forks there were none; but, in their stead, chop-sticks were provided, with which the guests gravely and successfully availed themselves of the bountiful entertainment. Conversation was conducted through interpreters, and there was an Oriental abundance of servants and waiters. Prince Tosa, a very dignified and imposing personage, was formerly distinguished for his bitter opposition to foreigners, and to the treaty which threw open the Japanese ports to the outside world; but latterly he has adopted an entirely different policy, and is now one of the leading advocates of establishing the closest relationship with the people of the United States, and displays an enlightened appreciation of the importance to his country of a liberal system of trade with the great nation across the ocean. His conversation at dinner was mainly upon the subjects of commerce, and [illegible] with which the trade of Japan must presently expand into grand proportions. Tosa ranks third among the Princes of Japan—Satsuma and Choshiu only outranking him. The dinner lasted from 1 until 5 P.M., and was characterized, on the part of the host, by those social qualities and delicate attentions [illegible] the true gentleman, be he European or Celestial.

Osaka is the great Japanese city of commerce and manufacture. [illegible] They are all neatly roofed with bamboo, and for an indulgent sum one can be swiftly carried [illegible] the canals, viewing the strange scenes and [illegible] architecture of the great city. There are no vehicles in the streets. The entire carrying business is done by water, and the city has a great trade with the interior. One of the wonders of Osaka is an immense castle—the largest in Japan—built about five hundred years ago for the Tycoon by the various Princes, each vying with the other for the honor of bringing to its construction the largest block of granite. These blocks are of prodigious size, and the problem as to how they were brought there from the far distant quarries is difficult of solution. When the Tycoon was forced to leave Osaka in the war several years ago, he attempted to blow up the castle; but with all the powder he could place in and under it, he succeeded in only partially demolishing the great structure.

Having duly inspected the wonders of Osaka, and expressed to the Prince Tosa their appreciation of his hospitality, the Americans returned on board the *Monocacy*, and to Hiogo—escorted as before to the boats by high dignitaries and a military guard, and surrounded by a sea of moving humanity accompanying the pageant to the place of embarkation.

On the return of the *King Philip* to Yokohama, Capt. Hubbard succeeded in chartering her to the Mikado's Government to assist in transporting a body of the deposed Tycoon's people to the province assigned to them, that of Suruga, the capital of which, situated at the head of the Gulf of that name, is the great sea port of Simidsu. This is not one of the treaty ports, and is thus as completely a sealed book to the world as any of the unknown populous centres of that Empire. It is situated about sixty miles southwest of Yokohama. It was surveyed in 1861 by the British steamer *Actæon*, and found to be one of the best, if not the very best harbor in Japan, having no dangerous bar—such as that at Osaka, where Commodore Bell was lost—but easy of entrance, spacious, well-sheltered, and having fifteen fathoms of water in nearly every part. It ought, and perhaps will, be added to the list of open ports. The *King Philip* was the first sailing vessel of any flag that ever entered the harbor, and Capt. Hubbard carried his ship in without the least difficulty, with only the small Admiralty chart published in 1867. The City of Simidsu, containing upward of 200,000 inhabitants, is situated among elevated mountain peaks, the principal of which is the great volcano of Fusi Yama, 12,450 feet high, thirty miles distant to the northwest. This is the highest land in Japan, and offers a splendid spectacle with its dazzling peak penetrating the clouds. At Simidsu, as elsewhere, crowds of visitors from all the country around came on board the ship, of which the dimensions (she registers 1,200 tons) greatly astonished them.

GREENWICH-STREET.

A Glance at the Boarding-houses of Lower Greenwich-street—Day and Night Scenes—The Wrongs of Immigrants.

The lower part of Greenwich-street is one of the most remarkable of New-York thoroughfares—remarkable in its outside, daylight aspect, remarkable for its varied and for the most part unenviable life, and for the many kinds of business which are daily transacted within its limits. Take it as you will, it is not a very respectable street; visit it whensoever you please, it is a very busy street. Here some great warehouse is receiving huge drays full of merchandise into its capacious bosom. The heavy, lumbering wagons are backed up against the edge of the foot-path, the distance between that and the store being bridged across, so that locomotion is impossible, except by making a wide circuit round the horse's head with the strong probability of sinking up to your ankles in the blackest of mud, or wading through the murkiest of water. Here again your way is blocked by a crowd of fair-haired Teuton men and women—the former with the ever-present china-bowled pipe, and the latter bare-headed, square-shouldered, brown-faced and high-pattened, and you are reminded that you are in the presence of a *Deutsches Gasthaus*. The cellar of this introduces you to yet another phase of human existence. Its glass door is hung with dirty white curtains, the dirt predominating very decidedly over the white. A woman dressed in gaudy finery stands or sits at the half open door. The place looks dingy enough in midday, but midnight will tell a different tale. Then the notes of a cracked piano will be heard coming from the interior, and men and women—of whom the less description the better—will be found regaling themselves at a diminutive bar, and exploding very forced laughs over very stale and very vulgar jokes. Jews' stores, German beer saloons, emigrants' boarding-houses, emporiums of cheap jewelry and dear dry goods, employment offices and what not, give to this portion of the street a character of its own—not precisely that of Chatham-street, nor yet that of the Bowery, but rather a combination of both, with the distinctive features of each in their worst and vilest form, and with points of difference from either which are peculiar to itself.

Of these special features of Greenwich-street life, the most obvious is the emigrants' boarding-houses—institutions that have no parallel in any other portion of the world. The cheap lodging-houses in London are merely lodging-houses, supplied with a common room and huge fire, whereat the lodgers can cook their own meat; but the emigrants' boarding-houses in Greenwich-street, nominally and professedly [illegible], are in reality the [illegible] places to which a person can betake himself, seeking not merely money, but very often, in the long run, credit and character. The means by which immigrants are decoyed thither, the treatment they receive, &c., naturally present themselves for discussion in any notice of Greenwich-street.

Of the thousands of immigrants who arrive at the Battery daily during the emigration season, comparatively few have any friends to meet them here, or have made up their minds as to any particular line of action. This is specially true of the immense crowds of laborers and serving women who continually pour in upon us from Ireland and Germany. They have no friends here; they have no prospect but that of receiving employment; they have had no previous knowledge of the world, and hence lack that desirable capacity of taking care of one's self which experience of the world alone can give. They are comparatively ignorant, credulous, easily imposed upon by false pretenders, and, hence, precisely the class upon whom the hungry boarding-house keepers of the district referred to ply their arts and with whom they very generally succeed.

To describe all the tricks by which the ear of the immigrant is gained would be impossible, because they are varied to suit each individual case. These men are profound judges of character. They know instinctively what line of procedure to adopt from a glance at the victim's countenance. Thus, here is a youth fresh from the Emerald Isle, whose confident, jaunty, self-satisfied air tells you at once that he thinketh of himself a little more highly than he ought to think, and that he is firmly of the opinion that it is impossible for him to be cheated. The keeper of the boarding-house approaches him in a different manner than he would a more simple and trusting specimen of humanity. So he slides quietly into conversation with him, tells him affectionately to beware of sharpers and pickpockets, expatiates in the tone of an evangelical preacher on the dangers to which fresh arrivals are exposed, advises him to beware especially of "outside" hotel-keepers, then slyly offers him his card, advising his victim to go there immediately upon leaving the Garden, and say one of the Commissioners of Emigration sent him. The bait is caught; the sharp youth very warmly thanks the gentleman for the kindly interest which he has taken in a stranger, dives out of Castle Garden with haste in his anxiety to reach the quiet bower of bliss to which he has been so opportunely directed, and finds himself in some densely packed and stifling boarding-house, with the kind gentleman who gave him such Christian counsel at the Garden as his landlord. This is the most usual course adopted—the boarding-house keeper takes upon himself the character of a friend and adviser, and recommends his own house in the character of a disinterested party.

In the boarding-house itself all is confusion and noise and bluster. Our knowing young man meets fifteen or twenty of his fellow-voyagers who have been swindled in the same manner. The inmates are a curious mixture of Irish and Dutch. The ears are dinned by an incessant Babelian jabber. The vulgar landlady is continually screaming at and cuffing a certain noisy young person, who has the happy privilege of boarding with her without paying for it, while the landlord's continual "Say," "Say," is heard above every other noise and all combined. The hall is lined with boxes and trunks, and thirsty, noisy men are drinking poisonous ale at a small bar in one corner of the common room.

It is unnecessary to say that this is not the atmosphere best suited to the newly-arrived emigrant. On the contrary, he requires rather rest and quiet after his long voyage. Especially does he require brotherly treatment; and the consciousness of having been made a victim from the start, is not likely to impress him very forcibly in favor of the country, and is more than likely to teach him how to victimize in turn. What a rude change from the peaceful country home which he has left! How hard and unsympathizing—nay, cruel—seem the faces that surround him in that [illegible]. The beer saloon tempts him to take an hour's enjoyment. From personal experience and long observation combined, the writer has no hesitation in declaring that tens of thousands of immigrants [illegible] and who never raised a glass to their lips at home, who never uttered a profane word, and who never touched a card.

[illegible]

But it may be said the treatment received at these boarding houses is good, and that no imposition is practiced. Far from it. The price of board ranges from $4 a week to $6. For this you receive the most abominable victuals that ever entered the human stomach. The meat is as tough as leather, [illegible] the dishes are dirty; [illegible] throughout the whole establishment [illegible].

If you pay well, of course you can and will get a comfortable sleeping apartment, where there is every convenience for washing, and a possible protection from vermin. But if you cannot afford to pay an exorbitant price you will very likely be compelled to sleep in a damp, dark cellar, on a small trundle-bed, in the midst of fifteen or twenty other immigrants, some of whom are boarders, and the remainder night lodgers. A damp, unwholesome smell pervades the apartment, and the air is so vitiated that the small oil lamp almost refuses to burn. Your stocking removed, you set your bare feet on a damp earthen floor, and—ugh!—you leap at it right on the top of a huge cockroach! Slimy insects, of which you do not know even the name, crawl [illegible] from floor to ceiling, the distance being six feet, while it will be strange if you do not have a half-dozen rats make a steeple-chase over the bridge of your nose sometime during the night. However, as you do not come here to study natural history, you try to compose yourself to sleep, in spite of all these annoyances. Heavy, indeed, must be the lids that long remain closed. The bed is an entomological museum in itself, with this difference—that the specimens are all "alive and kicking," not to speak of biting, for which pleasing process many of them have a natural adaptability. The writer spent one night in such a cellar on his arrival here a mere "greenhorn," and only one, and he has not overdrawn the picture by any means.

To describe these evils is a comparatively easy matter, but it is not so easy to indicate any means of remedying them. These boarding-house keepers cannot be hindered from plying their calling. The immigrant is, of course, free to do as he pleases, and if he settles down to breathe the demoralizing air of Greenwich-street, it is his own lookout, and the public have nothing to do with it. The cholera which raged here a couple of years ago was nothing in the wide world in comparison with the miasmatic influence of these places, which spreads itself thence all over the Union. It has seemed to the writer that large buildings for the accommodation of incoming emigrants who have no friends in this country, should be erected by the City, wherein comfortable beds could be furnished at low rates, and cheap, wholesome meals served as desired. Employment offices, &c., could be attached.

THE SPRING TRADE.

Arrival of Buyers—The General Prospects.

The general impression in regard to the ensuing Spring trade is that it will be rather moderate. We have conversed with the principals and managers of some of the largest houses, and they concur in the opinion that nothing very brilliant is to be expected. Already a number of Western and Southern merchants are registered at the hotels, and a moderate amount of business has been transacted, principally by the latter. At the Astor House the majority of Southern merchants are from Georgia and Alabama. At the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan they are mostly from Virginia, Louisiana and the Carolinas. There are some Western men at the Fifth-avenue, and of course a few at the other hotels; but Southern men are in the majority everywhere.

This is accounted for by the fact that there is not much money available in the West at present. For two years past the crops have been poor; and now the farmers are holding back produce in the hope of high prices. A stagnation of business and a want of capital are the results of this condition of things. It is likely to continue until the canals are open, when there will probably be a very large movement of grain and other produce of the Western soils, and then we shall hear of greater alertness on the part of Western jobbers.

The transactions of the Southern merchants in dry goods are principally confined to fabrics of domestic manufacture—that is, the material which fashions articles of prime necessity. One house, it is true, reports Southern jobbers buying both foreign and domestic goods; but this does not appear to be the general complexion of their trade. Southern men are buying very cautiously indeed. "The Southern trade," said the manager of one of the great firms, "is very healthy indeed. Southern men are buying goods with great care, and paying for them." This, indeed, is what might naturally be expected from the condition of the Southern States. They want everything; and what money they have must be judiciously distributed so as to meet all, or at all events, the most pressing of their necessities. At Stewart's, during the past week, gentlemen from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, have been buying moderate stocks of domestic goods at thirty days. It is believed that the South will disappoint those who expect an enormous trade.

Very little has been done by Western merchants in dry goods during the past week; but if the weather continue favorable, another week will bring better prospects. All Western trade may now be described as "conservative," and such it will probably remain during the present year.

The wholesale boot and shoe trade does not look promising for a heavy Spring business. Sole leather is two cents a pound higher than it was last year, and is not likely to recede. Heavy kip boots are worth 50 cents more than they were last Spring, and all other articles of this department are held at equally high rates. We hear from a wholesale commission merchant, just returned from the East, that the manufacturers are very busy all through Massachusetts and New-Hampshire; so that commission houses here will have all the goods they want as soon as they need them. A heavy stock and high prices does not look very promising, still the commission dealers seem to take matters pleasantly. Things, they say, look a great deal more healthy now than they did last year. There was the Presidential trouble ahead, and difficulties with the South not clearly solved. Now everything seems to promise fair, and the Southern men are paying very well and very judiciously. There were several large Southern buyers in the shoe trade last week, and more are expected in that which is upon us. We hear of very few sales to Western men.

The hat, straw and fancy trimmings trades have hardly yet commenced. The indications are that they will be moderate.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Massachusetts have appointed a committee to convey to Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax a letter reading as follows: "Honorable Sirs: Please accept our thanks for your influence and example in favor of total abstinence while on your late visit to our Commonwealth."

The New-Orleans *Times* tells a startling story about a little girl 2 years of age and a huge American spotted tiger, in which it narrates how the latter devoured the former, leaving nothing but her boots and her long flaxen ringlets. All this in the parish of Jefferson, La., on the morning of the 19th inst., when the father of the little girl had "left his humble cottage to pursue his vocation."

It is reported that in the closely-contested towns in New-Hampshire the party leaders have agreed not to buy voters at the approaching election.

An unprincipled barber in Wilmington, N. C., who petitioned for the passage of an ordinance closing the barber shops on Sunday, has been arrested for violating the same.

Oliver Wendell Holmes mentions as among the disagreeable incidents of journeyings, "the beds which are cities of refuge to all the murderers of sleep."

Columbus, Ohio, has a bindery in which are employed 150 boys and twenty-one girls, and not one of them has ever been known to stop work to talk. The fact might be different were they not all deaf and dumb.

The San Francisco *Alta California* finds consolation for earthquakes and small-pox epidemics in the [illegible] of January, grown in the open air in that city.

It is proposed to hold an Irish National Convention in Chicago, to form a general organization for the aid and protection of their countrymen emigrating to this country.

A man in Kansas City, Mo., pleaded before a Justice that he "wasn't drunk by any means"—he had only been made dizzy by watching the movements of a velocipede. He was let off on the payment of costs.

The graduates of Union College residing in the Northwest are invited to meet at the Sherman House, Chicago, on the 4th of March, to form a society and arrange for annual reunions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

The Supreme Court Circuits, with the exception of Part III., did very little business yesterday, beyond impaneling jurors and taking a few inquests. In Circuit, Part I., held by Judge INGRAHAM, about nineteen jurors, out of the one hundred summoned, answered to their names. The calendar was called through, but no cases being ready for trial, the Court ordered a fresh panel of fifty jurors for Wednesday, the 3d inst.

In Circuit, Part II., held in the General Term room by Judge G. G. BARNARD, only five jurors answered to their names [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

[illegible]

Louis Bapische vs. Isaac Bischel et al.—This was an action of replevin growing out of the following state of facts: One Achille Valot was indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $1,100, for which plaintiff held Valot's notes. [illegible]

Charles H. Smith for plaintiff; Peter Y. Cutler for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

This Court commenced the March term in the remodeled Court-room. The room has been enlarged one-third by the removal of a wall, refrescoed, repainted and refurnished throughout. [illegible]

The roll of Grand Jurors was called. Mr. D. M. [illegible] was instructed to act as foreman, and the oath was administered by the Clerk of the Court. Judge BEDFORD then delivered his charge, as follows:

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The fulfillment of the oath this moment administered to each and every one of you will prove a true guide for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon you. [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. Jacob Proud.—This case was adjourned to Friday at 1 o'clock for want of witnesses. An order of attachment was moved against Oscar Hoyme, Julius Knoff and John A. Phillips, the persons who are missing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Burlington vs. Frederick W. Allen et al.; motion granted, and E. C. Benedict appointed receiver on giving security.

James R. Romeyn vs. The Same; same decision.

John Rooney vs. The McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company; the injunction in this case must be continued.

Angelica Schneider vs. Sylvester Schneider; the report of the referee is confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of Joseph Kutzler, an infant; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Freedman.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Bosworth.

A calendar of thirty complaints against policemen for violation of rules of discipline was disposed of by Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday.

A NIGHT VISIT.

A very curious case, especially as regards carrying out the provisions of the Tenement-house act, (passed May 14, 1867,) came up in the complaint against Patrolmen Dennis Gleason and James Morris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. [illegible]

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Officer Robert C. Rhule, of the Eighth Precinct, while on post in Greene-street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, [illegible]

[illegible]

Removal of the Coroners.

For many years past the Coroners of this City have been established in most incommodious and insufficient rooms at No. 4 Centre-street, and have made many efforts to secure from the Supervisors better accommodations. These efforts have at length been successful, and the Coroners have been assigned the rooms lately occupied by the Sheriff in the northeast corner of the City Hall. These rooms are four in number, the first being assigned to the Clerk, Mr. JOHN T. TOOL, and the next to the Deputy Coroners, the third being the private room of the Coroners. Below these rooms is a large apartment, which has been fitted up for the purpose of holding inquests. All of the rooms have been furnished in elegant style, and the change will be most satisfactory, not only to the Coroners, but to all persons having business with them.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday, President BOSWORTH presiding. Seven cases of violation of the law were disposed of, as follows: [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. [illegible] Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

[illegible]

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

[illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

Luther Kountze,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.

[illegible]

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. [illegible]

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

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